



COMPUTER ORIENTED APPROACH FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF HINDI TEXT CHARACTERS AND SPEECH SYNTHESIS

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

Master of Philosophy

IN

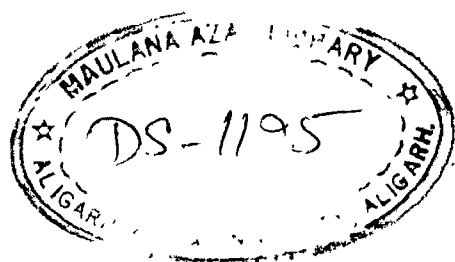
PHYSICS

BY

AVNEESH GUPTA

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH (INDIA)

1987



DS1195

*
* * *
* * * * *

Dedicated to my parents

&

Loving Sister

* * * * *
* * *
*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my gratitude to shri. S.K.Gupta, Lecturer, Department of Physics, for his invaluable guidance throughout the investigation.

I sincerely thanks Prof. Mohd. Shafi, Chairman Department of Physics, A.M.U., Aligarh for permitting me to conduct this study.

My warm regards to Mr. K.D.Pavate Scientist incharge and Dr. S.S.Agrawal Scientist CEERI centre New Delhi, for their invaluable help, support and guidance.

The main credit goes to Mr. Vijay Krishna, my senior, who gave me the strong work basis.

I can't forget the invaluable help of Mr. Shahid Hasan Rizvi, Scientific Officer Department of Physics.

Special thanks to my friends Mr. Biswanath Sarkar, Miss Gitanjali Krishna, Mr. Kapil Singh, Mr. Chaitanya Shukla, Mr. Naveen Jain, Mr. Israr Khan and Mr. Mumtaz for their timely help.

My thanks to my friend Mr. M.Ganesan, Scientist and Mrs. Usha Kumar, Librarian CEERI Centre for providing facilities for writing work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapters	Page No
1. Introduction -----	5
2. Statistical analysis of Hindi Text ----- Characters	10
3. Speech Synthesis -----	30
4. Bibliography -----	39
5. Appendix -----	42

Chapter 1

G E N E R A L

I N T R O D U C T I O N

INTRODUCTION

One of the most basic human capabilities is the act of expressing the thoughts generated in the minds of human beings. To communicate ideas and thoughts, the primary and the best way of communication is SPEECH.

The thoughts are generated in the forms of neural signals in the mind of human beings, who translate these signals into longitudinal vibrations (acoustic waves) through their unique possession, the vocal apparatus. These signals are detected by the ears of the listener and are invested to the brain for understanding. That is the simple mechanism of the exchange of ideas and thoughts.

Speech as a mode and means of communication is far ahead of even the advanced high technology media communication developed todate. The need of speech as means of communication can best be appreciated by those who can not speak at all and by those who have problem in the communication with others.

To extend the man's capabilities and to increase the productivity of human beings, utilization of speech for communication between man and machine has been a significant requisite and the main motivation factor for developing speech interactive systems. The basic mechanism of speech communication with machine is to functionally duplicate the behaviour of human communication link , i.e, the mechanism of speaking and that of understanding.

In order to communicate with machine the mechanisms of speech production and that of speech perception - comprehension are done by means of three main activities.

1. Speech Recognition : Understanding of spoken words.
2. Speech Synthesis : Text to speech conversion
3. Speaker Identification : other advantages /verification

The aim of the above activities is to develop a machine which can recognize the speaker, understand his message and give a suitable reply in voice mode by means of synthesized speech.

For the development of above type of systems, Speech recognition and speech synthesis are the two main steps which also make Man-Machine communication easy. In order to achieve success in speech recognition and synthesis, it is necessary to understand the nature of human speech production and analysis of the speech wave.

As far as speech recognition is concerned all the speech recognition systems could be classified into two categories.

(i) Isolated Word Recognition System (IWRs).

(ii) Continuous Speech understanding system.

The vowel recognition and digit recognition ,which falls under category (i),have been made in 1950's. In the last 5 years, many Isolated word recognition system with small vocabulary have been commercialised. Attempted are being made these systems for larger vocabulary and reliable at resonable cost. For speech understanding systems,however the research is still in the preliminary stages and a concerted effort is desired. These

systems should comprehend the meaning associated with the speech signal even if they are not able to correctly recognize the phonemes or words present in the signal. Excellent overview about the advancement of entire speech recognition field, speech understanding and Isolated word recognition system has been given by Reddy(1),Martin(2), and Schroeder(3).

Moreover, synthesized voice as output of computers is an advance step of Man-Machine communication. On the basis of the relations and characteristics of speech, the models of speech production can be simulated on a computer. Such systems have been initially implemented at Bell Laboratory and are being developed in some laboratories in India too.

The researchers are giving more emphasis on automatic speech recognition system for continuous speech understanding. So far machine is unable to segment a complex speech signal and unable to understand the uttered speech into a isolated word from a continuous speech. As a result the accuracy of the speech recognition becomes poor. Second major problem is due to large vocabulary of the system by which the speech matching becomes much expensive. Thereby rendering the efficiency of the system becomes poor.

Besides, a lot of other genuine problems are making the task of speech recognition difficult ,e.g., language of communication, Knowledge of syntax, speaker and environment of message.

The non-availability of contextual informations is the one of the main reasons of these problems. To solve these problems ,it is necessary to find out the basic reason. When a man

recognizes normal speech, we discover that a high degree of intelligence is involved because of the need to use contextual informations. It is obvious that speech has many complex sounds, to analyze these sounds the use of contextual information is essential. If we supply contextual informations about the sounds the man would be able to recognize it quickly. It follows therefore that for recognition higher sources of knowledge are needed. The various type of knowledge sources which are required to operate at various levels could be listed as

- i. The characteristics of speech sounds.
- ii. Variability in pronunciation
- iii. Stress patterns
- iv. Sound patterns of words and dictionary (Lexicon)
- v. Grammatical structure of language
- vi. Meaning of words and sentences
- vii. Context of conversation

It is obvious that only after introducing these sources of knowledge we will be able to recognize more correctly the phonemes, syllables and words of the language in continuous speech.

Chapter 2

Statistical Analysis of Hindi Text Characters

AIM OF THE STUDY

The automatic speech recognition using only acoustic cues have not been successful so far. The reason is that the acoustic characteristics of phoneme varies with the preceding and the following sounds. The speaker produces sounds whose acoustic characteristics depends upon a variety of factors ,viz., individual articulatory characteristics which depend upon several different features, phonetic environments of the sound produced, dialectal variation etc.

A listener makes a rough estimate of the phoneme being received and keeps on correcting the complexities by making use of the higher sources of knowledge of the language. A machine may therefore, be expected to take account the same sources of knowledge during the process of recognition.

Such type of systems which are dependent on language would require knowledge of the statistical information , syntax, grammar etc. of the language. The statistical studies of Hindi have been usually done manually and have poor statistics . The present study attempts at enriching the statistics by dealing with a large volume of data derived from different representative sources and extracting more meaningful and varied information by using computers.

REVIEW

Statistical information about different languages of the world is being updated continuously. Whitney W.D.(4) in proportional Elements of English Utterance " proceedings of the American Philological Association (July 1874) tabulated the frequency of occurrence of 10,000 sounds taken from 10 samples (5 poetry and 5 prose) from ten different periods.

The word count was given by R.C.Eldridge(5) in ' six thousand common English words' (Niagara Falls 1911) to determine whether or not it would be suitable for use as the basis for some investigations . Eldridge has a method of entry ,e.g.,like act,acts,acting. This study also presented the frequency of each word.

Edward Thorndike(6) published the work for word counting in "The Teachers word Book, New york 1921" and 'A Teachers word book of the 20,000 words' which were found most frequently and widely in general reading for children and young people (1944). He extended their study as a co-author for ' A semantic Count of English Words' (New York teachers Coulumbia University,1938).

Godfrey Dewey(7), in the relative frequency of English speech sounds: Cambridge Masssachusetts (1923) made a study of the frequency of occurrence of the sounds syllables found in 100,000 words taken from news paper, modern fiction, modern

American's speeches, personal and business correspondence, modern and advertising religious works, scientific publication and magazines. He transcribed these words according to the pronunciation given for them in "The standard dictionary" (Funk and Wagnalls).

Ernest Horn(8) Professor of Education at the university of Iowa was interested in spelling rather than in reading vocabulary. He collected material by himself for in reading vocabulary for several years and also included material of previous studies for his work. His result was based on a count of 5,136,816 running words.

'Interim Report on Vocabulary selection(9) published by the institute for Research in English Teaching (Tokyo 1930)' gave emphasis on important words count

The frequency of occurrence of speech sounds in a list of 80,000 words obtained from telephone conversation was determined by N.R.French, C.W.Carter and Walter Koeing Jr(10) in a monograph of Bell Telephone System technical publications, (1930). The pronunciation of these 80,000 words had as its standard the pronunciation of the educated person in New York. Variant pronunciation of about forty common words was recorded. However the / a/ and /an/ were omitted from the analysis on account of their variants.

L.E.Travis, (11) Phonetically recorded the frequency of occurrence of speech sounds in conversations with university adults, labourers and children in 1931. He included only the data for the consonants in his tabulation and gave almost no details

concerning procedural matters in the study.

To study the oral vocabulary of adults Black and Aushernam(12) presented a 'Teacher's words book of the twenty thousand words', New York(1932). They collected speech materials for samples from worker's speech which consist of 3000 workers (men and women) in 1500 different days.

A count of 660,594 sounds of 5946 radio announcements was made by Charls H.Voelker(13), ("Techniques for a phonetic frequency distribution count in formal American Speech", archives Neerladaises de Phonetique Experimental ,1935). Phonographic recordings were made of the radio anouncements and were later transcribed phonetically by teams of "Observers" . Voelker felt that the announcers might be "considered as approaching the norm for typical American pronunciation. He states further more that "they had no suspicion that their voices were being recorded and so would not be tempted to alter their ordinary pronunciation.

The frequencies of the phoneme in general American English were determined by Rebecca E Hyden (14)("The realative frequencies phoneme in general-American English" ,Word VI, 1950)) Mrs Hayden's study was based on 65,122 phoneme taken from lectures by 6 members of the university of California administration and faculty. Her study is the first analysis of the phonemes of American English to be made with a quantitative statistical approach.

The frequency of occurrence of 20,028 phonemes in an idiolect of a general Eastern U.S. variety were tabulated by John B. Carroll(15), ("Transitional probablities of English phonemes "

March 1952). The phoneticizer, Frederick Agard, transcribed his own spoken version of selection read from eleven different plays. The system of phonemic notation used was that of Trager and Smith. Two degree of stress and the presence of junction of any of the four types were recorded.

John W. Black and Marian Aushrenam's study(16) has a formed speaking vocabulary of young men of college age which specify the over all vocabulary of a group of 274 students in 607 class room speeches.

F.J.Schonell I.G. Meddlelton, B.A. Shaw(17), et al. showed a study of the oral vocabulary of adults (Brisbane University of Queensland Press 1956) .

Four samples from modern English prose were transcribed phonetically by Murray Fowler(18) in " Herdan's statistical parameters and the frequency of English phonemes" in 1957). The frequencies of occurrence of the phonemes in group of 1000 were tabulated for three of the samples. All four samples contained 15,445 phonemes.

Certain amount- of information about language statistics is of course, available in the literature given by Wang and Crowford (19) in 1960. Mostly these surveys consists the phoneme and words frequencies counts, although very limited information about phoneme DIGRAM is given in some of them.

Denes P.B.(20) from Bell Telephone laboratory in 1963 obtained a variety of statistical information for spoken English. The data were the results of analysis a considerable

body of conversational material and narratives from "phonetic readers ". The material collected is of spoken English language and not a written script. Denes consideration is basically for three different statistics, i.e, the frequency distributions of (i) Phonemes , (ii) Phoneme DIGRAMS and (iii) Minimal pairs and (iv) about the word length. 'Stress' was taken into consideration and statistical information was obtained separately for the stressed and unstressed syllables. The text for such study consisted of 72210 phonemes forming 29916 syllables and 23052 words. All results were evaluated from the articulatory point of view and analyses were carried out by using a digital computer.

Reddy D.R and Neelay R.B. (21) made some efforts in this regard in 1968. The study presents some needed contextual and probabilistics data about TRIGRAM phonemes sequences of spoken English. The main goal of Reddy's study is to provide data about frequently occurring neighbours for each phoneme in English. They stressed that there will only be a few distinctly different acoustic manifestations of each phoneme and that the sound intended can be determined in the context of the neighbouring sounds. To study such 403 TRIGRAM sequences 3 types of tables have been given.

(a) Commonly occurring TRIGRAM sequences of the form / $\alpha\beta\gamma$ / for every phoneme / β /.

(b) Commonly occurring sequences for even pairs of phoneme / α / and / β /.

(c) Commonly occurring word boundary sequences of the form / $\sim\alpha\beta$ / for even pairs of phoneme / $\alpha\beta$ / where / \sim / represent the silence phoneme.

The material selected in Reddy and Neeley's study for the analysis was from "A spoken word count " by Jones and Wepman (27) (1966) out of a total number of 136,450 words by 54 speakers they give a list of about 3,100 words that were used by two speaker. The data were analysed on a PDP-10 computer with a 128k memory.

One easily word counter , Rev. J.knowles, the London (1904) points system of reading for the blind . He counted 100,000 words felt fit to publish only the 353 most common words.

Moreover works on Swedish language Olof Werling Melin's(22) two word counts published in stenographiens historia, 2 (1921). They cover 10000 running words and give for instance, the frequencies of 100 most common words.

Teachers word book of 30,000 words (1944) by Edward L. Thorndike and Irving Lorgl(23) regarding word frequency investigation for Swedish language was followed by the two recent works : Frequency dictionary of Spanish words (1964) by Alphones Juilland and E. change Rodriguez and computational analysis of present day American English (1967) by Henery Kucera and W Nelson Francis.

Besides these study some information on frequencies in spoken and written Swedish is also given in a paper by Gunnar Fant(24) (1967). His investigation covers a 22000 running words from news papers articles and 63000 running words from telephone conversation .

Some attempts also taken by Sweska, Dagbladet, Stockholms-Tidningen, Dagens Nyhets, Goteborgs handels-Ochsjoefants-tiding and Sydsvenska, Dagbladet sullposta for Swedish lanuage. In 1965 during five periods of fourteen days. They collected the texts from telegrams, from news agencies, advertisements, letters, from readers, anonymous contributions, sport articles by non swidish author.

P.G.Widegren (25) covers a material of 530000 running words taken from the permanently records and Text .

Tripathi J.N.(26) in his study(1971) presented the probability of occurrence of Hindi text characters. He showed that Hindi is less redundant than English on the basis of his analysis. Moreover, he found that computation of probabilities of occurrence of Hindi character is more complicated than English due to presence of half letters and matras. He omitted some symbol of Devanagri to make it a telegraphic language . He was of the opinion that the symbols which were with small frequency of occurrence may not be included for the language. He suggested that 7 vowels, 9 matras and 27 consonants are sufficient for frequent transmission of Devanagri. For his work, he took study material consisting 10000 phonemes collected from different sources like weekly magazines .

SPEECH MATERIAL (DATA)

It is desirable to take samples of spoken language of

native speakers for the statistical studies of language . However records of radio announcer, telephone conversation and printed texts, etc. had been used by authors due to lots of difficulties in recording spoken samples.

One of the problem with spoken language is that there will be perceptual errors in phonetic transcription and listener will try to write what is expected rather than what is spoken. Although Hindi language has no silent consonents and written exactly as spoken and there is no need of pronouncing dictionary as required for English and other languages.

In some studies telephone conversation is taken as a representative of spoken language (French (11) etc.). In Indian context telephone conversation does not make a common language for several reason. Firstly telephones are owned by affluent class only. Secondly most of the people are multilingual so they frequently use words from English, Punjabi,Urdu etc in their conversation. Thirdly there are legal problems to record the telephone conversations as the right of privacy of conversations can not be violated.

In studies of French,Carter and Coeinig,Fry Walker(), Wang and Crowford (),W.D.Whitney (4) for American English, Edward(4),Hasslen-Goransson for Swidish language, J.N.Tripathi (26) for Hindi have considered the written material as a corpus of statistical studies.

The following criteria are suggested by A.Hood Roberts for a statistical linguistics analysis of American English.

1. Actual frequency of occurrence of all words should be shown in

list.

2. The word count should be on a large number of running words.
3. Samples should be based upon every day English.
4. The word count should be based on samples of living English and not of historical literature.
5. The word should be the unit of entry rather than proper names other than the names of the months and days should not be entered in the tabulation.
6. The word count should record abbreviation also.

We made choice of printed materials as the corpus of the statistical study. To make our corpus near to spoken everyday Hindi, our corpus contains materials from local, regional and national daily news papers and their letters to editor column, childrens book, social & film stories and other popular magazine articles, comics etc. The material was collected randomly from different pages of the above literature. The data of different dates of a few lines from all column of randomly selected news paper's page were taken as to cover a wider range of subjects. As the news paper's language is an edited one it may have bias of the Editor. Hence Beside taking different news of local, regional and national level newspapers we also included letter to editor column of newspapers . Of course, letter to editor column is also edited in some manner but it largely contains words used by people. As films are very popular with masses in India we have taken material from film magazine which also included samples of transcripts of film story .Some collection from comics and children's books are taken because it uses vocabulary of children and is also read by them. Some

studies were performed by using materials of official correspondence. One can also include private letters for corpus to make it general but it is difficult to do the same in a smooth way.

The final form of our corpus contains 51000 phoneme forming 12000 words from different sources which is much more than Tripathi's number of phoneme 10000. The sources of samples are given in Appendix- A.

CODING CRITERIA

Devanagari computer terminals have been in the market of late. We have, however, used the general (English) computer keyboard because we do not have one and mainly because we want to use the algorithm developed for Hindi for other Indian languages too. It is required to develop a code (special notation) to input phonetic symbols of Hindi into the computer. We used a code proposed by Vijay Krishna et. al. (31) for presenting Hindi characters to a computer (see Table i & ii). The criteria for selecting this code were the ease of coding and decoding. It is a variable length code of one to three keyboard characters. A further criterion was to keep the code as close as possible to the Roman orthographic rules. The short vowel-matras were represented by A, I, U, O _ _ _ etc. Their long vowel matras were formed by adding an asterisk as a suffix, e.g., A*, I*, _ _ _ _ etc. The vowel as letters in Hindi text were derived by putting prefix 'F' to corresponding vowel matras 'FA', 'FA*', _ _ _ _ etc. For the aspiration of stops we used an asterisk instead of using

Codes For Vowel LETTERS and MATRAS

LETTER	CODE	MATRA	CODE
अ	FA	-	A
आ	FA*	८	A*
इ	FI	९	I
ई	FI*	९	I*
उ	FU	७	U
ऊ	FU*	७	U*
ए	FE	८	E
ऐ	FE*	८	E*
ओ	FO	ओ	O
औ	FO*	९	O*
अं	FN*	८	V*
अः	F:	८	:
		८	M*

Table - I

Codes for Consonants and Others

LETTER	CODE	LETTER	CODE	LETTER	CODE
क	K	ख	K*	०	०
ग	G	घ	G*	१	१
च	C	छ	C*	२	२
ज	J	झ	J*	३	३
ट	X	ठ	X*	४	४
ड	W	ढ	W*	५	५
त	T	थ	T*	६	६
द	D	ध	D*	७	७
प	P	फ	P*	८	८
ब	B	भ	B*	९	९
म	M				.
न	N	ण	N*	.	.
य	Y		Y*	,	,
र	R	इ	R*	:	:
ल	L	उ	L*	-	-
व	V			/	/
श	S	ग	S*	((
ह	H	अ	H*))
ष	Q	क्ष	Q*		
त्र	Z	ज्ञ	Z*		
ड.	:*				

Table - II

गजराज	हाथी	अपने	एकलति			
GAJARA*J	HA*T*I*	FAP*NE	FEKALO*TE			
बेढे	राज	को	बहुत	प्यार	करता	था ।
BEHE	RA*JU*	KO	BAHUT	PYA*R	KARATA*	T*A*
पालिका	घोषित	किए	जाने	के		
PA*LIKA*	G*OOIT	KIFE	JA*NE	KE		
पश्चात्	भो	नगरीय	समस्याओं	के		
PAS*CA*T	B*I*	NAGARI*Y	SAMASYA*FO	KE		
प्रति	उपेक्षा					
PRATI	FUPEZ*A*					
लड़कियों	के	फाइनल	में	मोता		
LAR*AKIYO	KE	P*A*FINAL	MEV*	MI*TA*		
सिन्हा	ने	ज्योति	मेहता	को	चार	गेमों
SINHA*	NE	JYOTI	MEHATA*	KO	CA*R	GEMOV*

ILLUSTRATION OF CODING

Table - III

character H as in usual Roman transcription. The half Consonants were not allotted separate symbols. Instead they were represented as full consonants and their status could, however, be deduced during the processing of the coded data. Some of the frequently occurring compound sounds were given separate symbols for simplicity in coding.

No efforts have been made to have this Romanization code for purpose of converting it to Hindi script. An illustration of the coding is given in Table III.

COMPUTATION OF PHONEME FREQUENCIES

Our work to get a statistics of frequency counts of phonemes by computer processing of the coded text is the part of the goal. After coding the whole corpus, the coded data was stored in a file with 80 bytes for each record.

A computer program for frequency counts of characters, has been made. The flow diagram of the computer program is shown in Fig. 1.

Program (see Appendix-B) description is like this that the character '\$' in column 1 of the record indicated a comment record. These records were not processed. The end of data file marked by character '&' in column 1. The data file was read one record at a time. The code, was segmented into four valid lists. the first valid list had characters of the type F#, where # was any allowed alphabetic character. The second list was of the type F#,. The third list had single characters #*, The occurrence is determined through comparison with valid characters. If the

characters was not from a valid list of characters it was an error. The error was marked by printing character '+' directly under valid code character on the outform, record after the record; for example, if we write FF* instead of F* in our data, we get a positive sign over the FF*. It means the data is not from a valid list. The samples of the work is given in Appendix C.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

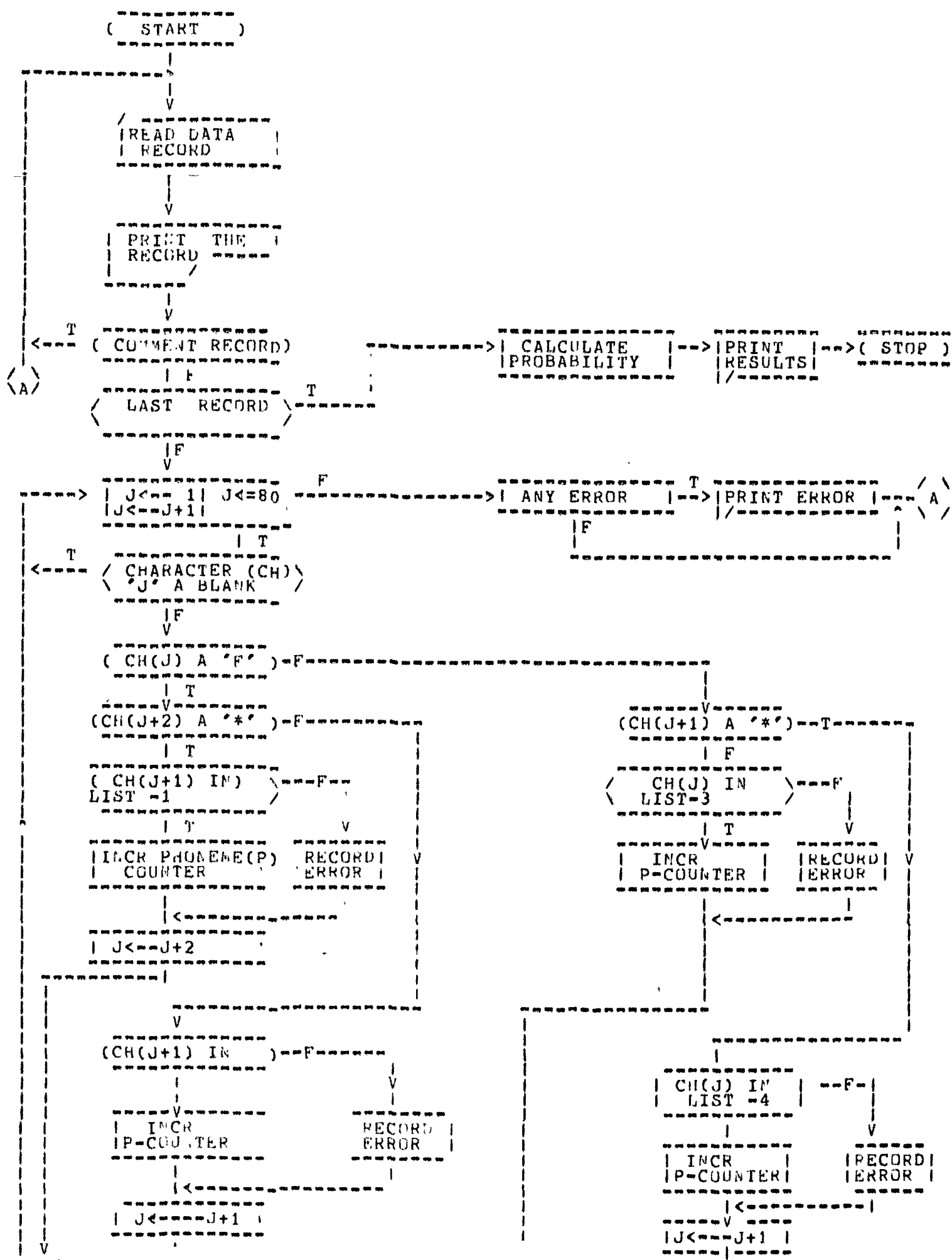
The Hindi characters in Devanagari orthographic representation, English key board code, and their probability of occurrence according to our processing are presented in Table (iv) and (v) (see Appendix- D also).

Table (iv) shows the Devanagari vowel letters and matras with the probability of their occurrence. Table (v) shows the Devanagari consonants and the probability of occurrence.

Results shows that अः(F:) found zero probability and अ(FA) has a maximum probability of occurrence (Table iv) among vowel letters of Devanagari. Matra A(-) has a maximum probability of occurrence . It is to be noted that this matras that occurred at the end of syllable have not been included in coding. Matra (-:): has a minimum probability of occurrence. Moreover A*(T) matra is second frequent matra present in our data.

Regarding consonants of Devanagari it is concluded that the consonants क(K) and consonant इ:(*) are most and least probable .The minimum frequency of occurrence is also made by consonant य(Y*) on the same level as इ:(*) .The compound sounds like फ(FH*), ब(Q*), ज(Z*) have very small frequency of

FLOW CHART FOR PHONEME COUNTS OF HINDI TEXT CHARACTERS



Probability of occurrence of Vowel labials in Marathi.

FA (अ)	.00699	A (अ)	.11622
FA* (अः)	.00636	A* (अः)	.07823
FI (इ)	.00508	I (इ)	.03655
FI* (इः)	.00266	I* (इः)	.03762
FU (उ)	.00662	U (उ)	.01378
FU* (उः)	.00020	U* (उः)	.00584
FE (ए)	.00513	E (ए)	.05673
FE* (एः)	.00051	E* (एः)	.05238
FO (ओ)	.00135	O (ओ)	.02524
FO* (ओः)	.00355	O* (ओः)	.00141
FN* (अं)	.00004	V* (अं)	.03090
F: (अः)	.00000	: (अः)	.00031
		M* (अं)	.00035

Table - IV

Probability of Frequency of Occurrence of Consonants.

Code	Probability	Code	Probability
K (क)	.06011	K* (ख)	.00531
G (ग)	.01525	G* (घ)	.00174
C (च)	.00830	C* (ङ)	.00267
J (ज)	.01552	J* (झ)	.00094
X (ट)	.00308	X* (ठ)	.00105
W (ड)	.00115	W* (ढ)	.00041
T (त)	.03209	T* (थ)	.00621
D (द)	.02038	D* (ध)	.00439
P (प)	.02298	P* (फ)	.00387
B (ब)	.01527	B* (भ)	.00775
M (म)	.03165		
N (न)	.04031	N * (ण)	.00107
Y (य)	.02598	Y* (श)	.00000
R (र)	.05636	R* (ङ)	.00383
L (ल)	.02596	L* (ढ़)	.00051
V (व)	.01855		
S (स)	.03637	S* (श)	.00644
H (ह)	.03590	FH* (झ)	.00004
Q (ष)	.00197	Q* (झ)	.00141
Z (झ)	.00166	Z* (ञ)	.00039
:* (ॐ)	.0000		

Table - V

Comparison of Rank order of Frequency of occurrence
of consonants in various studies.

(Most frequent)

PRESENT STUDY	Ramakrishanan's	Tripathi's
K (क)	K (क)	K (क)
R (र)	R (र)	N (न)
N (न)	H (ह)	R (र)
S (स)	N (न)	T (त)
H (ह)	S (स)	S (स)
M (म)	T (त)	H (ह)
L (ल)	M (म)	Y (य)
T (त)	L (ल)	M (म)
Y (य)	P (प)	L (ल)
P (प)	Y (य)	P (प)
G (ग)	B (ब)	V (व)

Table - VI

Comparison of Rank order of frequency of
occurrences of Vowel Letters.

Present Study		Tripathi	
अ	FA	उ	(FU)
उ	FU	अ	(FA*)
अ	FA*	अ	(FA)
ए	FE	ए	(FE)
इ	FI	ई	(FI*)
अ	FO*	इ	(FI)
ई	FI*	ओ	(FO)
ओ	FO	ऊ	(FU*)
ऐ	FE*	ऐ	(FE*)
ऊ	FU*	औ	(FO*)
अः	F :	अः	F :

Table - VII (b)

Comparison of Rank order of frequency of
occurrence of Vowel Matras

Present Study	Tripathi
- (A)	८ (A*)
८ (A*)	८ (E)
८ (I*)	८ (I*)
८ (I)	८ (I)
८ (O)	८ (O)
८ (V*)	८ (U)
८ (U)	८ (E*)
८ (G*)	८ (U*)
८ (U*)	८ (V*)
८ (E*)	८ (O*)
८ (M*)	८ (M*)
८ (:) :	८ (:) :

*Tripathi is not considering Matra (A)

Table - VII (a)

Comparison of Rank order of frequency of occurrence
of consonants in various studies (~~Present study~~)
(Least frequent)

Present study	Ramakrishna	Tripathi
ઠ	ઠ	ડ.
ખ	ખ	જ
ડ.	જ	ડ
ટ	ટ	ધ
ધ	વ	વ
ષ	ષ	ળ
ફ	ળ	ફ
હ	હ	હ
બ	ડ.	બ

Table - VIII

occurrence .

On a comparison of probability of occurrence of our study and with other study in Hindi we found that our frequently occurring characters are same as obtained by J.N.Tripathi and B.S.Ramakrishna although the rank orders are slightly different. Tripathi J.N. showed a separate list of frequency of occurrence of half letters like क्, ख्, ग्. But we have not distinguished between half letters and a full letter consonants. so that the study of half letter had not been considered by us separately.

A comparative study of most frequent vowels, matras and consonants with Tripathi, J.N. and Ramakrishna, B.S. shown in the Table vi . On comparison we found that क्(K) is declared as a most frequent consonant and ग्(G), व्(V), ब्(B) are other most frequent consonants in varying order in theses studies.

A comparative study also made about least frequent consonants shown in Table (viii) . According to this table consonant ङ X*(ङ) , ख*(ख) and र*(ऱ) are less frequent. A comparison of vowel matras and vowel letters can be seen in Table (vii) . On comparison it is to be noted that Tripathi did not considered the (-) matra. Almost the frequency of occurrence are same with us.

DIGRAM OF PHONEME

DIGRAM is defined as the probability of occurrence of other phonemes with respect to a given phoneme . It is well known that the variants of a phoneme are primarily dependent on the contexts in which the phoneme appears. This section presents the data relevent to such phonemic contexts.

To test the reliabilty of the data we generated tables for

J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A*	B*	C*
.0060.	.0016.	.0018.	.0013.	.0034	.0088	-	.0026.	.0088.	.0000.	.0005.	.0036	-	-	-	.0065	-	.0003	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0013.	.0052.	.0008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	.0008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
.0013.	.0005.	.0036.	.0049.	.0151	.0213	-	.0026.	.0052.	.0010	-	.0029	-	.0005	-	.0008	-	.0034	-
.0247.	.0010.	.0018.	.0005	-	.0010	-	.0003.	.0039.	.0003	-	.0036.	.0005	-	.0005	-	-	-	-
.0013.	.0008.	.0016.	.0005.	.0161	.0005	-	.0005.	.0353.	.0029	.0003	.0003	-	.0003.	.0018	-	-	-	-
-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	.0005.	.0353.	.0029	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	.0008.	.0010.	.0003	-	-	.0029	-	-	-	.0010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
.0010.	.0005.	.0003.	.0005.	.0200	.0060	-	.0010.	.0335.	.0047	-	-	.0003.	.0005	-	-	.0003.	.0003.	.0008
.0153.	.1452.	.0792.	.0935.	.1720.	.0003.	.0179.	.2785.	.0434.	.1260.	-	.0364.	.0005.	.0094.	.0670.	.0039.	.0008.	.0130	-
.0010.	.0005.	.0008	.0003.	.0005.	.0042	-	.0010.	.0008.	.0003	.0039	-	-	-	.0003	-	.0426	-	-
-	-	-	.0003.	.0005.	.0031	-	.0003.	.0003	-	.0088	-	-	-	-	-	.0283	.0034	-
-	-	.0005.	.0047	-	.0161	-	.0083.	.0003	-	.0068	.0101	-	-	.0008	.0021	.0268	-	-
.0078.	.0117.	.0169.	.0039.	.0122	.0010.	.0021	.0125.	.0075.	.0208	.0060	.0065.	.0005.	.0013.	.0005.	.0018	.0325.	.0003	-
-	-	.0010.	.0003	-	.0125	-	.0127.	.0003	.0003	.0304	.0003	-	-	-	-	.0525	-	-
.0031.	.0379.	.0426.	.0070.	.0312	.0036.	.0039	.0244.	.0325.	.0418	.0013	.0130.	.0005.	.0021.	.0935.	.0010.	.0003.	.0049.	.0044
.0016.	.0003	.0008	-	.0005	.0169.	.0003	.0109.	.0018.	.0166.	.0013	.0003	-	.0003.	.0047	-	.0559	-	-
.0008.	.0008	.0008	-	.0764	.0764	-	.0034.	.0003	.0018.	.0200	.0005	-	.0003.	.0010	-	.1237	-	-
.0029.	.0068.	.0091.	.0005	.0190	.0018	-	.0034.	.0003	.0018.	.0200	.0005	-	.0003.	.0010	-	.0431	-	-
.0013.	.0003.	.0008.	.0065.	.0010.	.0107.	.0046	.0003.	.0003	.0018.	.0200	.0005	-	.0003.	.0010	-	.0559.	.0036	-
.0055.	.0003.	.0018.	.0065	.0166	.0166	.0005	.0003.	.0016.	.0104.	.0073	.0018.	.0016	.0008	.0104.	.0034.	.0642	.0005	-
.0083.	.0060.	.0138.	.0018.	.0148.	.0036.	.0031	.0086.	.0010.	.0140	.0231	.0021	-	.0010.	.0003	-	.0304	-	-
.0005.	.0008.	.0008	.0016.	.0023.	.0003	.0003	.0418.	.0005.	.0070	.0005	.0010	-	.0005.	.0003	-	.0003	.0005	-
.0029.	.0023.	.0005.	.0086.	.0075.	.0005.	.0036	.0008.	.0023.	.0068.	.0130	.0096.	.0016.	.0021.	.0078	-	.0753.	.0005	-
.0003.	.0133.	.0018.	.0047.	.0013.	.0039	-	.0003.	.0016.	.0200	.0158	.0068.	.0003.	.0018.	.0034.	.0005	.0423	-	-
-	.0010.	.0010.	.0018.	.0044.	.0026	-												

*****1
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ8

	D*	F*	G*	H*	I*	J*	K*	L*	M*	N*	O*	P*	Q*	R*	S*	T*	U*	V*	W*	X*	Z*
FA**	.0016	-	.0003	-	.0003	-	.0005	-	.0003	-	-	.0016	-	-	.0034	-	-	.0026	-	.0010	.0003
FEH**	-	-	-	-	.0026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0005	-	-	-
FFI**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0005	-	-	.0003	-	-	-
FU**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0008	-	-	-
FA	.0002	.0026	.0003	-	.0005	-	.0021	-	.0003	-	-	.0008	-	.0003	.0003	-	-	.0049	-	-	-
FEEI	.0005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	.0003	.0008	-	-	.0039	-	-	-
FEWU	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	.0034	-	-	-
FU	.0010	-	-	-	-	-	.0008	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	.0005	-	.0016	.0005	.0086	-	.0016	-
F:	.0047	.0060	.0008	.0008	.0005	.0057	.0086	.0042	.0003	.0047	.0005	.0078	.0088	.0340	.0117	.0125	.0026	.0546	.0018	.0018	.0008
A	.0016	.0044	-	.0005	.0029	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0003	.0003	-	-	-	-	.0005	.0008	-	-	-
B	.0057	-	.0005	-	.0210	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0031	.0003	-	.0010	.0140	-	.0065	.1159	-	.0013	-
C	-	.0010	-	-	.0043	-	.0049	.0005	-	-	.0005	.0016	.0008	.0010	.0003	-	.0016	.0005	-	-	-
D	-	.1024	-	.0018	.0572	-	-	-	-	.0008	.0008	-	-	.0003	.0003	.0010	.0065	.0151	-	-	.0016
E	.0036	.0005	-	-	.0210	-	.0073	.0003	.0003	.0005	.0003	.0003	.0018	.0016	.0133	.0010	.0031	-	-	-	-
F	.0003	.0055	-	.0005	.0829	-	.0010	-	-	.0005	.0005	-	-	-	.0005	.0003	.0036	-	-	-	-
G	-	.0036	-	-	.0294	-	.0005	.0005	.0003	-	.0029	-	.0005	-	.0003	.0003	.0026	.0003	-	-	-
H	-	.0192	-	.0005	.0055	.0003	-	-	-	.0003	.0018	.0003	-	-	.0003	.0003	.0029	.0003	-	-	-
I	.0023	.0021	-	-	.0298	-	-	-	-	.0021	-	.0021	-	.0042	.0023	.0008	.0013	.0785	-	.0003	-
J	.0021	.0044	-	-	.0003	.0003	.0008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0008	.0114	-	-	-	-
K	-	-	-	-	.0075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0010	.0003	.0003	.0031	.0005	-	.0010	-
L	.0018	.0029	-	-	.0413	-	.0005	-	-	.0034	.0005	.0026	-	.0008	.0021	.0029	.0088	.0003	-	.0003	-
M	-	.0023	-	-	.0213	-	-	-	-	.0026	.0005	.0003	-	-	.0112	.0052	.0016	.0003	-	.0003	-
N	-	.0026	-	.0016	.0390	.0042	.0057	-	.0005	.0003	.0005	.0003	-	.0010	.0021	.0005	.0003	.0088	-	.0003	-
O	-	.0047	-	.0003	.0052	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	.0005	.0003	.0026	-	-	-
P	-	.0005	-	-	.0086	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0003	-	-	-
Q	-	-	-	-	.0184	-	-	-	-	.0005	.0005	-	.0003	-	.0005	-	.0049	.0005	-	-	-
R	-	-	.0003	-	.0044	.0003	.0021	.0003	.0018	.0036	.0003	.0042	.0010	.0044	.0044	.0088	.0068	.0356	-	.0018	-
S	.0003	.0005	-	-	.00356	-	-	-	-	.0005	.0005	-	-	-	-	.0005	.0008	-	-	-	-
T	.0010	-	-	-	.0049	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0003	-	-	.0003	-	.0008	.0013	.0008	-	.0023	.0016
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	.0008	.0010	.0003	-	-	-
G	-	-	-	-	.0114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0008	.0010	.0003	-	-	-
H	.0016	-	.0008	-	-	-	.0008	.0005	-	-	.0003	.0026	.0021	.0010	.0003	.0003	-	.0304	-	-	-
I	.0003	.0005	-	-	.0016	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	.0003	-	-	.0013	.0003	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	.0013	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0005	-	-	-	-	-	.0008	-	-	-
K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0005	.0029	-	-	-
L	.0008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	.0034	-	-	.0029	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N	-	-	-	-	.0010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O	-	-	-	-	.0070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	-	-	-	-	.0055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	-	.0013	-	-	.0158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0008	-	-	-
R	-	-	.0023	-	-	.0003	.0008	.0008	.0010	.0003	-	.0003	.0003	-	.0018	-	-	.0057	.0003	.0005	.0005
S	.0065	-	-	.0003	.0016	-	.0016	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003
T	-	-	-	-	.0039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	.0031	-	.0003	-	.0003	.0003	.0021	.0003	.0018	.0036	.0003	.0042	.0010	.0044	.0044	.0088	.0068	.0356	-	.0018	-
B	-	-	-	-	.0016	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	.0003	-	.0008	.0013	.0008	-	-	-
C	.0003	.0005	-	-	.0049	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0003	-	-	.0003	-	.0008	.0013	.0008	-	.0023	.0016
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	.0008	.0010	.0003	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	.0114	-	-	.0008	.0005	-	.0003	.0026	.0021	.0010	.0003	.0003	-	.0003	-	-	-
G	.0016	-	.0008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	.0003	-	-	.0013	.0008	-	-	-
H	.0003	.0005	-	-	.0016	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	.0013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0005	.0029	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	.0029	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	-	-	-	-	.0010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	-	-	-	-	.0070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	-	-	-	.0055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0008	-	-	-
N	-	.0013	-	-	.0158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0008	-	-	-
O	-	-	.0023	-	-	.0003	.0008	.0008	.0010	.0003	-	.0003	.0003	-	.0018	-	-	.0057	.0003	.0005	.0005
P	.0065	-	-	.0003	.0016	-	.0016	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003
Q	-	-	-	-	.0039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	.0031	-	.0003	-	.0003	.0003	.0021	.0003	.0018	.0036	.0003	.0042	.0010	.0044	.0044	.0088	.0068	.0356	-	.0018	-
B	-	-	-	-	.0016	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	.0003	-	.0008	.0013	.0008	-	.0023	.0016
C	.0003	.0005	-	-	.0049	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0003	-	-	.0003	-	.0008	.0013	.0008	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	.0008	.0010	.0003	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	.0114	-	-	.0008	.0005	-	.0003	.0026	.0021	.0010	.0003	.0003	-	.0003	-	-	-
G	.0016	-	.0008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0005	-	-	-	-	.0013	.0008	-	-	-
H	.0003	.0005	-	-	.0016	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	.0013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0005	.0029	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	.0029	-	-	-	-	.0003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	-	-	-	-	.0010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	-	-	-	-	.0070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	-	-	-	.0055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0008	-	-	-
N	-	.0013	-	-	.0158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0003	.0008	-	-	-
O	-	-	.0023	-	-	.0003	.0008	.0008	.0010	.0003	-	.0003	.0003	-	.0018	-	-	.0057	.0003	.0005	.0005
P	.0065																				

the probability of DIGRAM sequences. These are given in Table XII, XIII and XIV. The DIGRAM were created using a (63x63) matrix (63=number of characters taken and blank/space). Since all the entries in each row could not be accommodated on one line of computer paper, then the matrix was divided into three parts. These parts shows the matrix of (63x21) columns or DIGRAM probability for the 21 characters each. The probability of characters which is very small has been omitted and is shown by the dash (-).

A computer program (see Appendix-E) is made for obtaining these results. The program description is like this that a 2 dimension counter IREC(I,J) was initialized. Now for each word on identification of first character of word its serial number becomes row index of IREC counter. The following character serial number becomes column number of IREC counter. After obtaining row and column indices the IREC(I,J) is incremented by one, the process is repeated characters, words and then for all words for all words of corpus. Finally IREC(I,J) is divided by the DIGRAM pairs processed to get the DIGRAM probability (63x63) as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Please keep in mind that blank/space is also treated as one of the characters.

LEFT RIGHT CONTEXTS OF PHONEME

(For each character)

If / α / and / β / appears adjacent in the order / β / then we say / α / is the left context of / β / and / β / is the right context of / α / ^{2 α / α β γ /} occurs in as string of phonemes then the pair / α / and / β / is said to be the left -right context pair of / β /.

Three most probable left-right context of each character of Devanagari have been deduced from the results obtained from the DIGRAM sequences and are presented in Table (XV). The table has been arranged in (9x7) matrix of our code in English alphabetic order for long vowel character, short vowel character then alphabet and alphabet followed by asterisk row wise.

The result shows that on the right context of vowel letter (F# or F##) the consonant S (श), N (न), R (र) and vowel matra V* (ः) have occurred. On the left context of the vowel letter the vowel matra (U) and consonant B (ब) have occurred. On the left context of vowel matra, consonants occurred frequently. The consonants are K (क), H (ह), R (र), L (ल), Y (य), M (म), C (च). On the right context of vowel matra, the vowel matra (V*) and consonants L (ल), Y (य), G (ग), R (र), M (म), T (ट), S (स) have occurred.

As far as the consonants left-right contexts are concerned vowel matra has occurred on the left context. These vowel matras are largely A (अ), A* (आ), I (इ). On the right context we find that the vowel matra has occurred frequently. The matras are mainly A (अ), A* (आ), I (इ).

WORD COUNTING

Our aim of the study is to find out the most frequent words present in our corpus of the statistical studies collected from the different sources. So as to undertake acoustical phonetic studies which may form data base for Hindi speech recognition and synthesis studies.

The digital computer was well suited for use in the present study in that it can sort, compile, and compute the words. It has capability of scanning entire corpus, pickout certain combination, compute its frequency of occurrence, absolute frequencies, arrange them in order of frequency and print the result with accuracy than any investigator or team of investigators could do manually. For example Godfrey Dewey, (The relative frequency of English speech sounds) mentions that the analysis of sounds according to their occurrence initially, medially or finally in words and syllables took about 720 hours to perform. Work of similar nature were carried out by computer program (Appendix- F) in the present study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Frequent words occurred in our corpus in Hindi orthographic form are presented in the form of table (Appendix 6.)

A list of most frequent words categories in a different manner by the point of view of frequencies shown in the Table. IX & X . The words which are having frequency more than 100 are summerise as .

1. KE
2. MEV*
3. NE*
4. KI*
5. SE
6. KO

7. KA*
8. FO*R
9. KI
10. NE
11. KAR
12. PAR
13. B*I*

The whole list is quite important by the point of view of statistical analysis. The word /PA*JA*B/ has occurred more due to the recent happenings there.

The following words shows that our corpus is related with criminal activities as we have already said that to make a general corpus for the study we select sources of common interest.

1. PULIS
2. PAV*JA*B
3. G*AXANA*

The following words shows the data is also from games news

1. ME*C
2. HA*R
3. CE*MPIYAN

'P*ILM' have occurred as we have taken corpus from film magazine.

The most frequent words are very similar to those reported for Urdu (Table XI) presented by Khan et al 1984. A comparative study is also made with most frequent word of Urdu the language which is similar to Hindi

MOST FREQUENT WORDS : COUNT <K> FROM 15,031 WORDS

के में है को ने को का और कि ने कर पर भी
KE MEV* HE* KI* SE KO KA* FO*R KI NE KAR PAR B*I*

नहीं हैं एक इस हो गया
NAHI*V* HE*V* FEK FIS HO GAYA*

यह ही था वह दिया थी पुलिस
YAH HI* T*A* VAH DIYA* T*I* POLIS

किया दी बाद कुछ कहा लिये कोई
KIYA* DI* BA*D KUC* KAHA* LIYE KOFI*

मैं करने भारत क्या द्वारा
ME*V* KARANE B*A*RAT KYA* DVA*RA*

पंजाब तथा
PAV*JA*B TAT*A*

तक उस थे न समय रहे अपनी
TAK FUS T*E NA SAMAY RAHE FAPANI*

हुई तरह लिये होने हुआ काम
HUFI* TARAH LIFE HONE HUFA* KA*M

बहुत रहा जा हुए उसके उन्होंने
BAHUT RAHA* JA* HUFE FUSKE FUNHOV*NE

घटना उसे
G*XNA* FUSE

Table-IX

K = 19	पहले	दो	आज	जब	प्राप्त	व	वे
	PAHLE	DO	FA*J	JAB	PRA*PT	VA	VE
K = 18	अब	हम	बात	अपने	रही	बार	या
	FAB	HAM	BA*T	FAPNE	RAHI*	BA*R	YA*
K = 17	लेकिन	यहाँ	मैच	हार			
	LEKIN	YAHA*V*	ME*C	HA*R			
K = 16	आप	वाले	पात	जाने	होगा	इन	
	FA*P	VA*LE	PA*S	JA*NE	HOGA*	FIN	
	लगा	दोनों					
	LAGA*	DONO					
K = 15	विश्व						
	VIS*V						
K = 14	फिर	जाता	बारे	होते	मार्च		
	P*IR	JA*TA*	BA*RE	HOTE	MA*RC		
	लिया	लोग	लोगों	किसी			
	LIYA*	LOG	LOGOV*	KISI*			
K = 13	फिल्म	दिन	सिंह	तीन	मेरे		
	P*ILM	DIN	SIV*H	TI*N	MERE		
	चैम्पियन						
	CE*MPIYAN						

Table - X

Comparison of 20 most frequent words of Hindi with Urdu

<u>Hindi</u>	<u>Urdu</u>
KE	KE
ME*V*	KI*
HE*	ME*V*
KI*	NE
SE	SE
KO	FO*R
KA*	HE*
FO*R	T* A *
KI	KA*
NE	KAR
KAR	MEV*
PAR	FUN
B*I*	B*I*
NAHI [*] V*	KO
HE*V*	FEK
FEK	MUJ*E
FIS	VAH
HO	TO
GAYA*	T*E
YAH	KI

* Urdu words are given by Khan et al (1984)

Table - XI

Chapter 3

Speech synthesis

INTRODUCTION

Speech synthesis is the artificial production of speech sound from the phonetic transcription of a message. Production of human speech sounds mechanism is fully understood by the researchers and the emphasis is giving on the acoustic understanding in speech synthesis area.

HISTORY OF SPEECH SYNTHESIS

Traditionally history of speech synthesis goes back to Greeks and their fake 'speaking statue '. There then seems to be a gaping hole in history, at least concerning speech synthesis, until the eighteenth century, with renewed interest in its sciences.

The first example of mechanical analog of the vocal tract is attributed to Kratzenstein around 1780, in response to a scientific competition set up by the Imperial academy of St Petersburg . His machine consisted of a set of acoustic resonators, excited by a vibrating reed, mimicking the shape of the vocal tract for the production of 5 vowels.

In France, around the same period, a priest, named Mical, built a two headed machine based on the principle of music box. The two heads exchanged a couple of sentences in a manner of speaking.

But the true first attempt at understanding and reproducing the generation of sounds in the vocal tract was undoubtedly

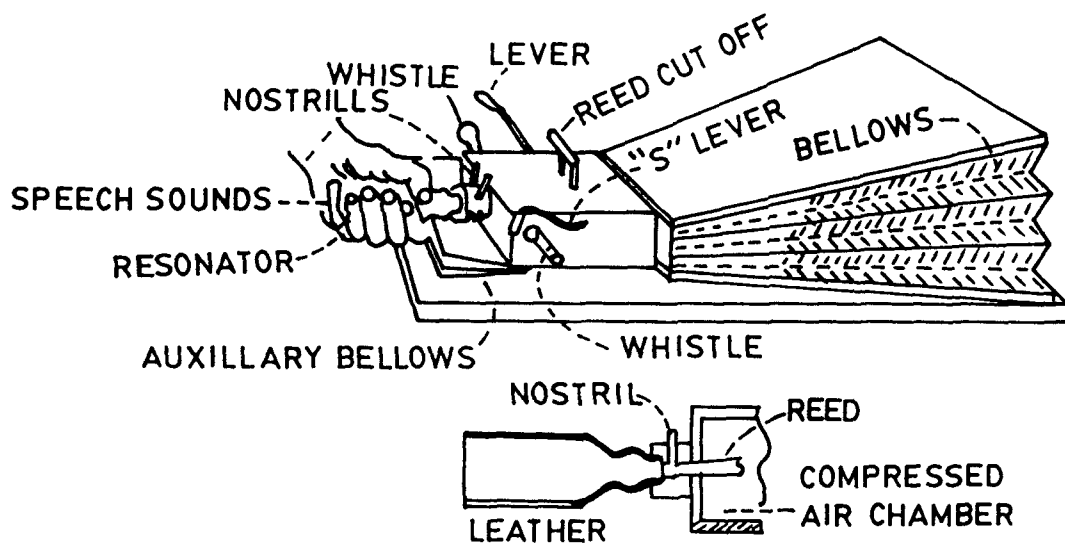


FIG.2 SYSTEMATIC DIAGRAM OF VON KEHLEN MACHINE

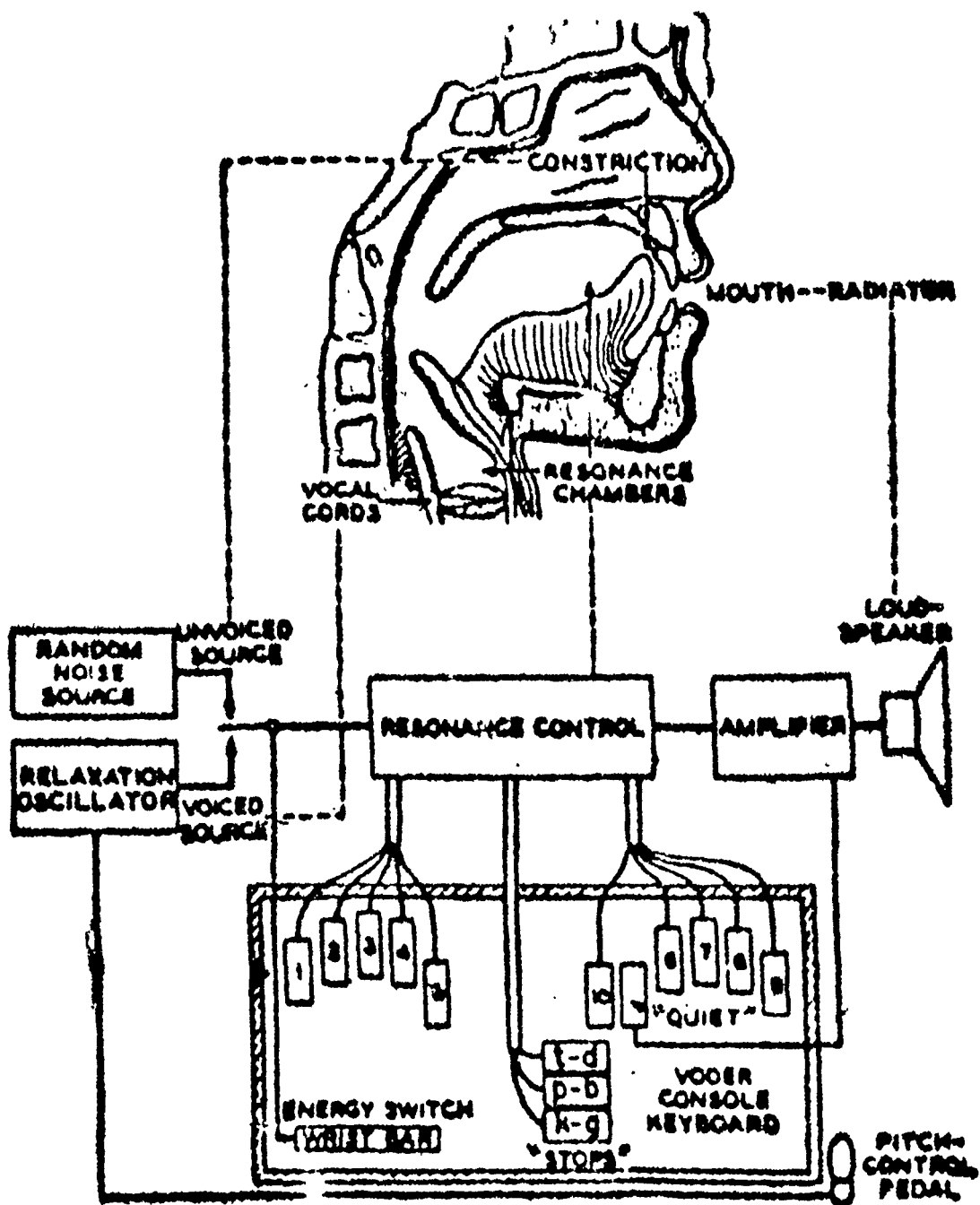
made by Von Kemelen in 1791. Here is a description of his machine (see Dig.2). It used a bellows to supply air to a reed which in turn, excited a single, hand-varied resonator that produced voiced sounds. Consonants, including nasals, were simulated by four separate constricted passages, controlled by the fingers of the other hand.

A few more machines were built in the nineteenth century. They were generally improvements upon the Kemelen machine, with movable tongue and jaws for example (Faber in 1835, and even A.G.Bell). But these machines were doomed to remain scientific curiosities because their operator had to be a virtuoso. Also, the scientist had no way to compare the sounds output by their machines to real speech sounds. This is probably the explanation for the other gap in speech synthesis history, until the twentieth century and the appearance of electrical speaking machines.

In 1922 J.Q. Stewart built the ancestor of formant synthesizer. His machine consisted of a periodic source and of two electrical resonators and allowed to reproduce vowels, diphthongs and a few words like 'mama', 'anna' etc.

But undoubtedly, the one most important date in the history of speech synthesis is 1939, with the presentation of Homer Dudley's(29) VODER (voice operation demonstrator)(see Dig.3) at the New York world's Fair. Actually the vader although introduced first was derived from the Vocoder by substituting manipulating for automatic controls.

The first example of real speech synthesizer appears in 1950 at Haskins Laboratories with PATTERN PLAYBACK. This machine can be considered as a sonograph machine working in



Schematic diagram of the VODER

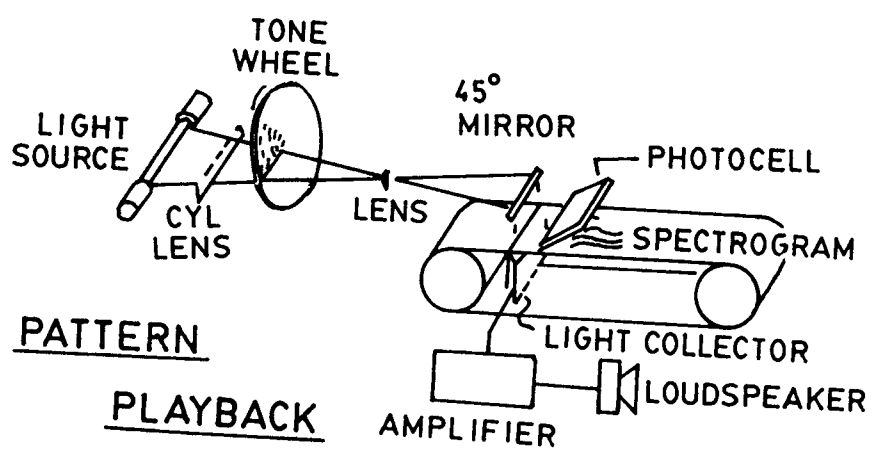


FIG. 4 SYSTEMATIC DIAGRAM OF PATTERN PLAYBACK SYSTEM

reverse . The sonograph transformers recorded speech into 3 dimensional plot, the two first dimension being time and frequency, the third one being intensity, represented on a gray scale .Conversely, by drawing schematic evolutions of formant frequencies on a glass plate, and by scanning this spectrogram along the time axis (using a set of frequency modulated light beams and a light collector that is fed into a loudspeaker), one can actually hear the sound corresponding to the spectrogram.

The extensive use of spectrograms together with the PATTERN PLAYBACK (see Dig.4) allowed for much progress in the study of speech production and speech perception and showed the importance of the transitions between different speech sounds.

In early fifties, following the fundamental work by Chiba and Kajiyama(30) the first electrical analogs of the vocal tract as a succession of short tube were investigated. The diameter of each section can be varied so as to represent the variations of the cross-sectional area along the vocal tract, i.e the area function. The area function is often represented in terms of articulatory parameters such as aperture and place of articulation .

Around the same period (1953) , the first formant synthesizer were developed by Lawrence in England (Parametric Artificial Talker, or PAT) and Fant in Sweden (The Orator Verbis Electricals or OVE series), and then later at MIT , Bell Laboratories etc.

Then another revolution took place with the rapid development of computers and the simultaneous advances of digital

signal processing theory. This technological revolution allowed for the design of computer-simulated speech synthesizers.

Simultaneously, computers made possible the study of linguistic and semantic aspects of speech.

Two different approaches were chosen and are still being investigated to date.

First approach: given a model for speech production, one tries to approximate the speech signal as well as possible by varying the parameters of a recursive digital filter. This approach include Linear Prediction and Formant synthesis.

Second approach : if all the articulatory parameters and their evolution during speech production are known one can simulate the propagation of sound through the vocal tract, using physiological and mechanical data on the vocal tract shapes, the vocal chords, the vocal tract walls, the lips etc.

SPEECH SYNTHESIZER

We can classify the speech synthesis techniques into three groups although these three might slightly overlap:

- 1- Direct generation
- 2-Generation through a model
- 3- Vocal tract simulation

Group 1 include the techniques as waveform manipulations and channel vocoders, Group 2 will include formant and LPC synthesis and Group 3 articulatory synthesis.

Our implementation is of formant synthesizer so we would like to discuss the second group. The technique involved

here tries to generate a speech waveform through a speech production model. The parameters for this generation are generally derived by minimization of an error criterion between the original speech and the model.

Formant Synthesis

Formant synthesis originated in early 1950s, with a work by Lawrence and Fant. As sound propagates from the glottis to the lips, the broad spectrum of the excitation source is shaped by the frequency selectivity of the vocal tract. The corresponding resonant frequencies are called formants. The goal of formant synthesis is to generate a speech spectrum from information on these formants, notably the formant frequencies and bandwidths.

Formant synthesizers generally use second order filters. There are two possible ways to arrange these filters together, namely cascade or parallel association.

Clearly, the cascade configuration only allows for poles in the vocal tract transfer function which is naturally insufficient to represent all speech sounds. In addition, the amplitude of higher formants is a function of the amplitude of lower formants, because the latter induce a slope in the spectrum, of 12 dB per octave: however this phenomenon is observed in real speech spectra.

The parallel configuration of two-pole filters is much versatile by the addition of second order transfer functions, one can obtain an overall transfer function with poles and zeroes. Moreover the relative amplitudes of the formants are not constrained by the slope relationship of the cascade form.

Advantages of Formant synthesis

Formant parameters are closely related to speech production and sound propagation in the vocal tract. Therefore formant synthesizers can produce "smooth sounding " synthetic speech, if the continuity of formant parameters is respected. In addition, the excitation of such synthesizers can be composite, voiced and unvoiced, and different types of excitation can be associated with different parts of the spectrum in the parallel form.

Drawbacks

The main problem with formant synthesizer is acquiring data to operate them. Formant tracking is a very difficult task, which has not been totally automated so far. The measurement of formant bandwidths is even more difficult than that of formant frequencies. The difficulties arise especially when two formants are close or when a formant sits on top of a spectral zero.

In conclusion formant synthesis can produced excellent synthetic speech, but the acquisition of data can be painstaking, and the final parameters values must be determined by trial and error methods.

KLATT SYNTHESIZER

klatt software (Appendix-H)is cascade/parallel formant software synthesizer and simulated on a general purpose digital computer in the manner given in Fig.5.

Prgram Details

There are 39 control parameters that determine the

characteristics of the speech output. The name and the range of values for each parameter are given in Appendix-I. One might wish to vary as many as 20 of the 39 parameters as a function of time to achieve optimum matches to an arbitrary Hindi utterance and to serve as an input to the waveform generating synthesizer subroutine PARCOE.FOR and COEWAV.FOR.

Synthesizer control parameter data such as the frequency variation of the first formant as a function are specified by the experiments.

Output waveform samples are computed in nonreal time and stored on a disk for subsequent playback through a digital to analog converter, analog lowpass filter and loudspeaker.

Waveform Sampling rate

Most of the sound energy of speech is contained in frequencies between about 80 and 8000 Hz. So the digital sampling rate of the synthesizer is 100000 samples/sec.

Parameter update rate

Control parameter values are updated every 5 ms. If desired the program can also be set for updating after 10ms.

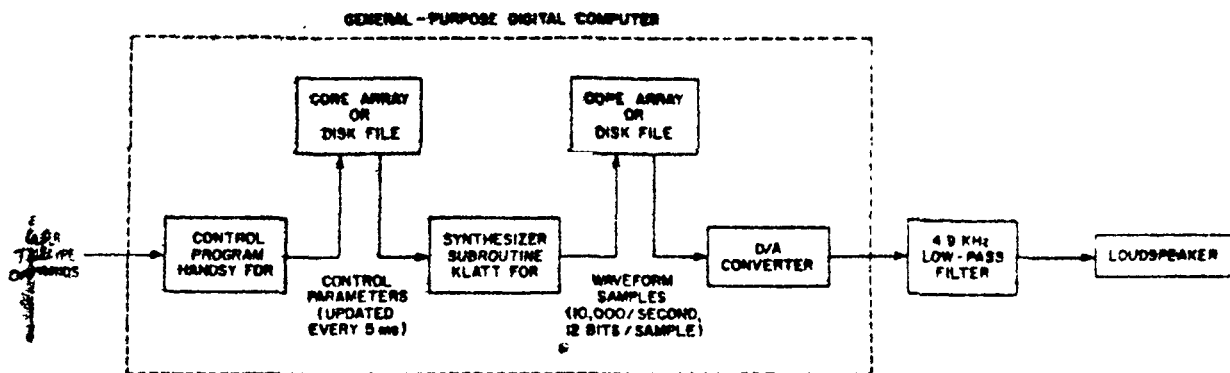
Sources of Sounds

SYNTHESIS STRATEGY

The step used to synthesize an utterance is given below.

a. SYNTHESIS OF VOWELS

The control parameters that are the amplitude of voicing AV, the fundamental frequency of vocal fold vibrations F0, the lowest three formant frequencies F1, F2 and F3, and their bandwidths B1, B2 and B3. The fourth and fifth formant



Relation of the software synthesizer to the hardware and supporting software of a small general-purpose digital computer

FIG. 5

frequencies may be varied to simulate spectral details, but this is not essential for high intelligibility. To create a natural breathy vowel termination, the amplitude of aspiration AH and amplitude of quasi-sinusoidal voicing AVS can be activated.

SYNTHESIS OF CONSONANTS

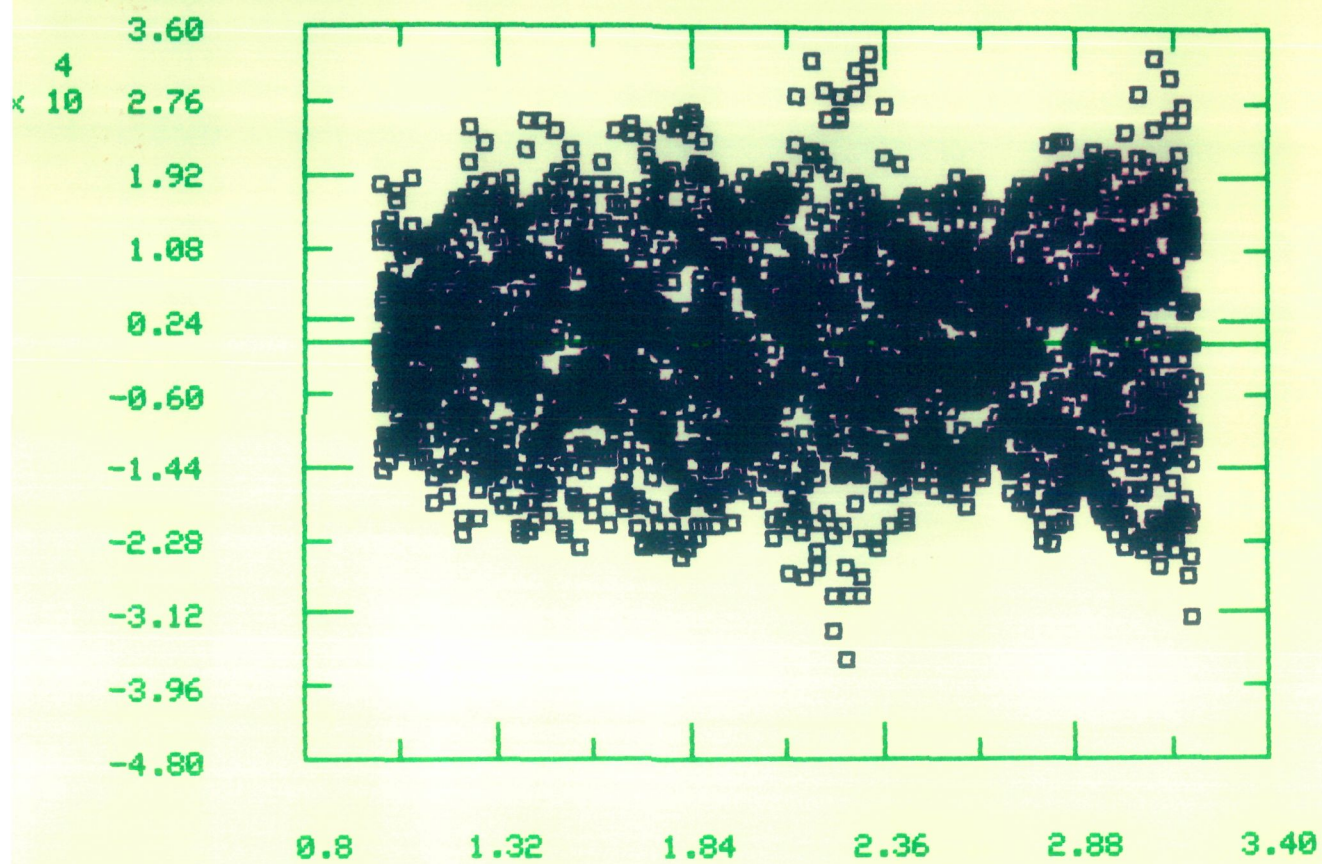
The vowel is to be preceded by a consonant, additional control parameters may be varied like FNP, FNZ, on the basis of spectral studied data.

IMPLEMENTATION

We implemented the Klatt synthesizer on VAX-11/780 for the generation of Hindi Vowel. The parameters used for the vowel is given in Appendix- J. We have deactivated the parameter update strategy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Output data given by Klatt synthesizer using our acoustical parameters is given here and on the basis of the data obtained we tried to draw a output waveform (see DIG. 6). We would like to do the FFT of our obtained output data and will undertake perception experiments.



SYNTHESISED HINDI VOWEL

$\times 10^3$

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- (1) Reddy, D.R. " speech recognition by Machine A Review " Procc.
IEEE April 1976.
- (2) Martin. " Approach of limited Vocabulary recognition systems
in speech recognition " invited papers from
IEEE systems.
- (3) Schroeder " Models of Hearing " procc. IEEE vol 63, Sept 1925.
- (4) Whitney, W. D. " The proportional elements of English utterance "
Proceedings of the American Philological
Association (July 1874
pp 14-17).
- (5) Eldridge, R.C. Six thousand common English words (Nigera Falls
New York, 1969).
- (6) Edward L. Thondike "The Teachers Word Book " New York Teachers
College Coulambia University 1921).
Edward L. Thondike "The Teachers Word Book of 30000 words ".
- (7) Godfrey Dewey Relative frequency of English speech sounds.
(Cambridge Mass 1923)
- (8) Ernest Horn, A basic writing vocabulary (Iowa city, Iowa).
- (9) Interim Report on Vocabulary selection, The
institute for Research in English Teaching
(Tokyo 1930)
- (10) French, N.R., Charls, W carter, Jr and Walter Koenig "The word and
sounds of telephone conversation
(Bell Telephone system)"
Technical publication Monograph New York)
- (11) Travis, L. Edward Speech Pathology (New York 1931).
- (12) Black and Aushernam quoting Thronldike's " A Teachers Word Book of the
20000 words (New York 1932)
- (13) Voelker, Charls H. " Technique for a phonetic Frequency
Distribution count in Formal American Speech "
Archives Neer landaises de Phonetiqu
Experimentale XI .

(1935) 69-72.
- (14) Hyden Rebecca E. The Realtive frequency of Phonemes in
General American English " Word VI (1950) 217-223.

- (15) Carroll, John B " Transitiona; Probabilities of English Phoneme, Progress Report on Project 52 1952.
- (16) John, W Black and Marian Aushernam The Vocabulary of college students in class room speeches (Columbus Bureau of Educational). Research, Ohio State University 1955)
- (17) Schnell, F.J., I.G.MEDDELTON, B.A.SHAW et al. A study of the Oral vocabulary of Adults.
- (18) Fowler, Murray "Herdan's statistical parameter and the frequency of English phonemes" studies presented to Joshua Ernest Pilgram
- (19) Gullian, S., Wang And John Crowford , 'Frequency studies of
- (20) Denes, P. B. " A statistics on spoken English " JASA Vol 35(1963).
- (21) Reddy and Neelay Contextual information analysis A-I project Stanford University 1969.
- (22) Olof Werling Melivs Stanographer historia (1929)
- (23) Edward, L.Thorndike and Iorgl : A sementic Count of English Words New York Teachers College Coulambia University 1938)
- (24) Widegren P.G. Dictionary Frekvesar and nusvenskans (1935).
- (26) Tripathi J.N. A statistical analysis of Hindi text character IETE (1971)
- (27) Jones L.V. and Wapman J.M. (1966)
" A spoken word Count " Language Research associate.
- (28) Khan M.Z.Ilyas M., and Saud J., " Entropy and Internal Information of printed Urdu" JAS Vol-11 1984.
- (29) Dudley H. Riesz, R.R and Walkens S.A (1939), "A synthetic speaker" J, Frnklin Institute 227,739,764.
- (30) Chiba, and Kajiamas, The vowel, its nature and structure Tokyo-Kaisekan Pub 1941
- (31) Vijay Krishna , computer Oriented approach for frequency counts of Hindi text characters presented at 27th Technical Convention of IETE, INDIA. (1985)

A P P N D I X

 HINDI SCRIPT COLLECTION FROM VARIOUS MAGZINE

\$ SUQAMA* P*ARAVARI* 82
 \$ SUQAMA* P*ARAVARJ* 82 KRAH 00
 \$ KRAM TI*N
 \$ NAVBHARAT 16 JANAVARI PFJ 3 KA*LA' 5 LOHAR HA*P*
 \$ GREEN PAGE 1 FOLLOWS :
 \$ NAVBHARAT, 10 JANAVARI*, PFJ 8, ROWWISE PER COLUMN
 \$ COLUMN CHANGE
 \$ COLUMN CHANGE
 \$ GREEN PAGE 2
 \$ COLUMN CHANGE(PAGE 8, COL 4, NAVBHARAT JAN 10)
 \$ COLUMN CHANGE
 \$ COLUMN CHANGE (ADVERTISEMENT)
 \$ HINDUSTAN TIMES DATED 22 ND, OCT, 1982 PAGE 4
 \$ CHANGE OF COL.
 \$ COL CHANGE COL_3
 \$ COL CHANGE COL_4
 \$ COL CHANGE COL_6
 \$ COL CHANGE COL_5
 \$ PAGE_2 OF CODED TEXT
 \$ CHANGE OF TWO COL COL_7
 \$ COL CHANGE COL-8 THE LAST
 \$ NEXT PAGE COL 3
 \$ COL CHANGE COL-4
 \$ CAV*PAK P*ARAVARI* 1981 SECOND
 \$ PAGE 7
 \$ PAGE 11
 \$ PAGE 14
 \$ PAGE 17
 \$ PAGE 18
 \$ PAGE 23
 \$ PAGE 27
 \$ PAGE 32
 \$ FROM FAPARAD*O KI DUNIYA* B*A*G-1 CARE INDRAJAL COMICS
 \$ END OF RHS PAGES SECOND ROW OF DIAGRAM
 \$ INDRAJAL COMICS SNO. 385 K*U*N1* JANARAL B*A*G .
 \$ LEFT PAGE THIRD PICTURES RED INK MARKED .
 \$ JANATA* YUG SITAMBAR 13, 1983
 \$ COL. CHANGE ADVERTISEMENT
 \$ AMARUJALA 23 FEB
 \$ AMARUJALA 23 FEB
 \$ AMARUJALA 23 FEB
 \$ AMARUJALA 23 FEB
 \$ NISHANT
 \$ NISAT MAG PAGE4 WRITTEN BY SYED HAMID
 \$ MAG NISHANT PAGE 1-15
 \$ MAG NISHANT PAGE 1-15
 \$ FILMEE KALIYAN :GUST 1985 PAGE18
 \$ PAGE 28
 \$ PAGE 39
 \$ PAGE 49
 \$ PAGE 53.
 \$ PAGE 68
 \$ PAGE 74.
 \$ PAGE 80.
 \$ PAGE 84
 \$ PAGE 97.
 \$ SARITA PAGE 18 COL 1(OCT 1985 (FIRST))
 \$ COLUMN CHANGE
 \$ COLUMN CHANGE
 \$ SARITA PAGE 10 COLUMN 4 CONTINUE FROM PREVIOUS ONE
 \$ SARITA COL 1 PAGE 20
 \$ COL CHANGE 2
 \$ COL CHANGE 3
 \$ SATYAKATHA APRIL PAGE 22 COL-1
 \$ COL- CHANGE -2
 \$ COL CHANGE -3
 \$ SAYAKANA PAGE -30 COL 1
 \$ COL CHANGE
 \$ COL CHANGE 3
 \$ COL CHANGE 4
 \$ PAGE 42 COL-1
 \$ COL CHANGE
 \$ COL CHANGE
 \$ COL CHANGE
 \$ SATKATHA PAGE 94 COL CHANGE 1
 \$ PAGE 98 COL 1
 \$ COL CHANGE 2
 \$ PAGE 29.
 \$ PAGE 37.
 \$ PUNJAB KESRI DATED 21 MARCH 1986 FRONT PAGE COL 6 HEAD "VAIDAKINI"
 \$ PUNJAB KESRI COL 1 NEWS "RUKAWAT KE LIYE KIYA HAI"
 \$ PUNJAB KESRI DATED 21 MAR PAGE 4 HEAD PUNJAB ME TEJI SE BIGARTE HALAT
 \$ GANDEEV : 1 APRIL 1986.
 \$ NEWS PAPER GANDIV EASTERN ZONE PUBLISHED FROM GHAZIPUR
 \$ COL CHANGE HEAD DAHEJ HATYAYE, JANAVAS FOR KANUN
 \$ COL CHANGE

App-A

\$ COL CHANGE
\$ COL CHANGE
\$ HEAD CHANGE PAPER GANDIV PAGE 6 COL 1 DATED 1 APRIL
\$ HEAD KUA* SA*E KAPANE KI "A*V*G
\$ COL CHANGE 2
\$ HEAD CHANGE K*OJAV*V* KE LA*PATA*"
\$ HEAD FEK FAPRE*L KO MURGA* SA*E
\$ HEAD FA*V*TAKVAD KE VIRUD* KARI* KA*RVA"
\$ COL CHANGE 3
\$ HEAD B*ARTIYE PAJOU*R SAV*G*
\$ PAPER GANDIV 1 APRIL PAGE 6 COL 1 HEAD GRAH VIGYAN PARI*C*A*
\$ COL 2
\$ COL CHANGE
\$ COL CHANGE
\$ HEAD HALIYA* DEV*HATYA*
\$ PAPER GANDIV DATED 1 APRIL 1986 FRONT PAGE HEAD BIRZU
\$ COL CHANGE
\$ COL CHANGE
\$ PAPER GANDIV DATED 1 APRIL 1986 FRONT PAGE HEAD BIRZU
\$ COL CHANGE
\$ COL CHANGE
\$ GANDEEV :: 1 APRIL 1986.
\$ GANDEEV :: 1 APRIL 1986.
SHINDI PAPER GANDEEV.

=====

TOTAL MAGZICE NEWS PAPER = 110

=====

SARITA,DAT;2

7-NOV-1987 11:09:00,45

Page 1

FIS VIQAY MEV* YAH D*YA*N RAK*NE KI* BA*T HE* KI FIV*DIPA* GA*V*D*I*

KE JAMA*NE MEV* P*II*ROJ GA*V*D*I* KA* NATO FA*L FFIV*WYA* REBIYO NE NA
 DURDARS*AN NE KAB*1* KOFI* JIKR KIYA* NA KAB*1* FUN KI* BARASI* KE
 KA*RYAKRAY PRASA*RIE FIFE KYA* FUS SAYAY VA* FEK FAVA*V*C*NI*Y VYAKTI
 T*E

PRAD*AA*N MAV*TRI* RA*II*V GA*V*D*I* KO TO REBIYO FE*R DURADARS*AN
 HAR ROJ K*UB FOC*A*LTE HI* HE*V* KYA* FUN KE PARIVA*R KE FAY LOGOV*

KA* B*I* SAKAKA*RI GUN*GA*N JARURI* HE

```

C      PROGRAM FREQ
      DIMENSION ITXT(82),LIST(80),KOUNT(80),IERR(80),IJ(3),IOUT(80)
      DIMENSION PROB(80),INDXM(14),INDXV(12),INDXC(54),ICH(80)
      INTEGER OUTT,PAPR,REC
      DATA (LIST(K),K=1,6)/'A','E','H','I','O','U'//
      DATA (LIST(K),K=7,13)/'A','E','I','O','U','G','H','I','J','K'//
      DATA (LIST(K),K=14,23)/'A','B','C','D','E','G','H','I','J','K'//
      DATA (LIST(K),K=24,33)/'L','M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U'//
      DATA (LIST(K),K=34,43)/'V','W','X','Y','Z','('','')','0','1'//
      DATA (LIST(K),K=44,53)/'2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','!','/'//
      DATA (LIST(K),K=54,56)/'A','E','H','I','O','U'//
      DATA (LIST(K),K=57,66)/'A','E','H','I','J','K'//
      DATA (LIST(K),K=67,76)/'L','M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U'//
      DATA (LIST(K),K=77,80)/'V','W','X','Z'//

C      DATA INDXV/7,1,8,2,9,4,11,5,12,6,13,10/
      DATA INDXC(K),K=1,10)/3,15,16,17,19,20,22,23,24,25/
      DATA INDXC(K),K=11,20)/26,28,29,30,31,32,34,35,36,37/
      DATA INDXC(K),K=21,30)/38,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48/
      DATA INDXC(K),K=31,40)/49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,58,59/
      DATA INDXC(K),K=41,50)/60,62,65,66,67,69,71,72,73,74/
      DATA INDXC(K),K=51,54)/75,78,79,80/

C      DATA (ICH(K),K=1,5)/'A','A*','E','E*','H*'/
      DATA (ICH(K),K=6,10)/'I','I*','H*','O','O*'/
      DATA (ICH(K),K=11,14)/'U','U*','V*','/'//

C      DATA (ICH(K),K=15,19)/'FA','FA*','FE','FE*','FI'//
      DATA (ICH(K),K=20,24)/'FI*','FO','FO*','FU*'/
      DATA (ICH(K),K=25,26)/'F*','FN'//

C      DATA (ICH(K),K=27,31)/'FH*','B','C','D','G'//
      DATA (ICH(K),K=32,41)/'H','J','K','L','M','N','P','Q','R','S'//
      DATA (ICH(K),K=42,51)/'T','V','W','X','Y','Z','('','')','0','1'//
      DATA (ICH(K),K=52,61)/'2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','!','/'//
      DATA (ICH(K),K=62,64)/'A','E','H'//
      DATA (ICH(K),K=65,69)/'B*','C*','D*','G*','J*'/
      DATA (ICH(K),K=70,74)/'K*','L*','N*','P*','U*'/
      DATA (ICH(K),K=75,80)/'R*','S*','T*','W*','X*','Z*'/
      DATA ITXT(81),ITXT(82)/' ','/'//
      DATA IBLNK,IFF,ISTAR/' ','F','*'//
      DATA IAMP,IDOIR/' ','S'//
      DATA (KOUNT(K),K=1,80)/80*0/
      DATA (IERR(K),K=1,80)/80*0/
      DATA IPLUS/'+'//,(IOUT(K),K=1,80)/80*81/

C      N1=6
      N2=13
      N3=56
      N4=80
      REC=0

C      OUTT=2
      INT=1
      PAPR=3

C      READ ACARD

C      CONTINUE

C      WRITE(3,105) (IERR(K),K=1,80)
C105  FORMAT(5X,80(A1))

C      WRITE(4,3100) (IOUT(N),N=1,65)
C100  FORMAT(1X,65(I2))
      DO 110 J=1,82
      ITXT(J)=IBLNK
      CONTINUE

110
C      DO 120 J=1,80
      IERR(J)=IBLNK
      IOUT(J)=81
      CONTINUE

120
C      READ(1,130) (ITXT(K),K=1,80)
130  FORMAT(80A1)

C      INCREMENT RECORD COUNTER
      REC=REC+1
      THE REC. IS PRINTED ON PAPER

```

```

C
C
C140      WRITE( 3,140) (ITXT(K),K=1,80)
C          FORMAT(5X,80(A1))
C
C      If it is a comment,rec read next rec.
C      (Comment rec have 'S' in col 1)
C
C      IF(ITXT(1) .EQ. IDOLR) GO TO 100
C
C      IF IT IS END OF INPUT STOP PROCESSING AND PRINT RESULTS ETC.
C      (END OF INPUT IS SIGNIFIED BY '*' IN COL 1 AND ENTRIES AFTER
C      COL 1 ARE NOT PROCESSED.
C
C      IF(ITXT(1) .EQ. IAMP) GO TO 142
C      GO TO 145
C142      IOUT(1)=ITXT(1)
C          GO TO 5000
C
C      MAIN PROCESSING BEGINS
C
C145      KK=0
C          J=0
C150      J=J+1
C          KK=KK+1
C          IF(J .GT. 80) GO TO 100
C
C      IF J TH. CH. IS A BLANK PROCESS NEXT CH.
C
C      IF(ITXT(J) .EQ. IBLNK) GO TO 160
C      GO TO 170
C160      IOUT(KK)=99
C          GO TO 3000
C
C      TO TEST IF J TH. CH. IS 'F' OR NOT
C
C      IF(ITXT(J) .NE. IFF) GO TO 2000
C
C      TO TEST IF J+2 TH. CH. IS '*' OR NOT
C
C      IF (ITXT(J+2) .NE. ISTAR) GO TO 1500
C
C      THE PRESENT SEQUENCE OF CHS. IS :
C      J TH. 'F' ; J+2 TH. '*'
C      SEARCH FOR THE MIDDLE CH. FROM LIST
C
C      DO 1000 M=1,N1
C      IF (ITXT(J+1) .EQ. LIST(M)) GO TO 1000
C      KOUNT(M)=KOUNT(M)+1
C      IOUT(KK)=M
C      GO TO 1200
C1000     CONTINUE
C          K=J+1
C
C      IERR(K)=IPLUS
C      IOUT(KK)=98
C1200     CONTINUE
C          J=J+2
C          GO TO 3000
C
C      THE PRESENT SEQUENCE OF CHS. IS :
C      J TH. 'F' ; J+2 TH. 'NOT A' '*'
C      TO TEST FOR CH. AFTER 'F'
C
C      CONTINUE
C      DO 1600 I=J+1,N2
C      IF (ITXT(J+1) .EQ. LIST(I)) GO TO 1600
C      KOUNT(M)=KOUNT(M)+1
C      IOUT(KK)=M
C      GO TO 1800
C1600     CONTINUE
C          K=J+1
C
C      IERR(K)=IPLUS
C      IOUT(KK)=98
C1800     CONTINUE
C          J=J+1
C          GO TO 3000
C
C      THE SEQUENCE OF CHS. IS :
C      J TH. CH. IS NOT 'F'
C      TO TEST IF J+1 TH. IS '*' OR NOT
C
C      CONTINUE
C2000     IF(ITXT(J) .NE. ISTAR) GO TO 2070
C
C      IERR(J)=IPLUS
C      GO TO 3000

```

```

2070      IF(ITXT(J+1) .EQ. ISTAR) GO TO 2500
C
C      TO FIND THE J TH. CH. WHEN J+1 TH. IS NOT '*'
C
      DO 2100 M=A2+1,N3
      IF(ITXT(J) .NE. LIST(M)) GO TO 2100
      KOUNT(M)=KOUNT(M)+1
      IOUT(KK)=M
      GO TO 2300
2100      CONTINUE
C
      IERR(J)=IPLUS
      IOUT(KK)=98
2300      CONTINUE
      GO TO 3000
C
C      THE SEQUENCE OF CHS. IS :
C      J+1 TH. IS '*'
C      TO FIND CH. J FROM LIST
C
2500      CONTINUE
      DO 2600 M=A3+1,N4
      IF(ITXT(J) .NE. LIST(M)) GO TO 2600
      KOUNT(M)=KOUNT(M)+1
      IOUT(KK)=M
      GO TO 2800
2600      CONTINUE
C
      IERR(J)=IPLUS
      IOUT(KK)=98
2800      CONTINUE
      J=J+1
      GO TO 3000
C
C
3000      CONTINUE
C
C
C100      FORMAT(40(12))
CWRITE(4,3100) (IOUT(N),N=41,80)
C
      GO TO 150
C
C
C      PROCESSING OVER ( LAST REC. FOUND )
C      THE RESULTS ARE PRINTED
C
5000      CONTINUE
C
CWRITE(4,3100) (IOUT(N),N=1,40)
CWRITE(4,3100) (IOUT(N),N=41,80)
      TOTAL=0.0
      DO 7000 I=1,80
      TOTAL=TOTAL+KOUNT(I)
7000      CONTINUE
      DO 7500 I=1,80
      PROB(I)=KOUNT(I)/TOTAL
7500      CONTINUE
C
C
      WRITE(3,8000)
      FORMAT(5X,'SYMBOL',10X,'OCCUR',10X,'PROB'/)
      WRITE(3,8100)
      FORMAT(5X,'DATA'/)
C
      DO 8500 I=1,14
      J=INDXM(I)
      WRITE(3,8200) ICH(I),KOUNT(J),PROB(J)
      FORMAT(5X,A4,12X,I8,7X,F10.5/)
8200      CONTINUE
8500
C
C
      WRITE(3,8600)
      FORMAT(15X,'VOWELS'/)
8600
C
      DO 9000 I=15,26
      J=INDXV(I-14)
      WRITE(3,8200) ICH(I),KOUNT(J),PROB(J)
9000      CONTINUE
C
C
      WRITE(3,9100)
      FORMAT(/,5X,'CONSONANTS',/)
9100
C
      DO 9300 I=27,80
      J=INDXC(I-26)
      WRITE(3,8200) ICH(I),KOUNT(J),PROB(J)

```

9300 CONTINUE

C
C
C

8400 WRITE(3,8400) TOTAL,REC
FORMAT(5X,'TOTAL OCCUR. 'F10.0,10X,'TOTAL REC. ',18)

C
C

STOP
END

SYMBOL	OCCUR	PROB
MATRA		
A	5953	0.11622
A*	4007	0.07823
E	2906	0.05673
E*	634	0.01238
H*	65	0.00127
I	1872	0.03655
I*	1927	0.03762
M*	18	0.00035
O	1293	0.02524
O*	72	0.00141
U	706	0.01378
U*	299	0.00584
V*	1583	0.03090
:	16	0.00031

VOWEL

FA	358	0.00699
FA*	326	0.00636
FE	263	0.00513
FE*	26	0.00051
FI	260	0.00508
FI*	136	0.00266
FO	69	0.00135
FO*	182	0.00355
FU	339	0.00662
FU*	10	0.00020
F:	0	0.00000
Fh	2	0.00004

CONSONANTS

FH*	12	0.00023
H	782	0.01527
C	425	0.00830
D	1044	0.02038
G	781	0.01525
Y	1839	0.03590
J	795	0.01552
K	3079	0.06011
L	1330	0.02596
I	1621	0.03165
N	2065	0.04031
P	1177	0.02298
O	101	0.00197

App-D

S	1863	0.03637
T	1644	0.03209
V	950	0.01855
W	59	0.00115
X	158	0.00308
Y	1331	0.02598
Z	85	0.00166
[29	0.00057
]	29	0.00057
^	37	0.00072
_	69	0.00135
0	47	0.00092
1	22	0.00043
2	17	0.00033
3	24	0.00047
4	12	0.00023
5	10	0.00020
6	17	0.00033
7	10	0.00020
8	15	0.00029
9	197	0.00385
:	722	0.01409
;	76	0.00148
=	83	0.00162
<	397	0.00775
>	137	0.00267
?	225	0.00439
@	89	0.00174
A	48	0.00094
B	272	0.00531
C	26	0.00051
D	55	0.00107
E	198	0.00387
F	72	0.00141
G	196	0.00383
H	330	0.00644
I	318	0.00621
J	21	0.00041
K	54	0.00105
L	20	0.00039
TOTAL OCCUR.	51224.	TOTAL REC. 1464

App-E

```

PROGRAM DIGM
DIMENSION LIST(81),IREC(80),KOUNT(81,81)

C
DATA (LIST(K),K=1,5)/'FA*','FE*','FH*','FI*','FU*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=6,10)/'FU*','FA*','FF*','FI*','FU*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=11,15)/'FO*','FU*','F*','A*','R*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=16,20)/'C*','L*','E*','G*','H*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=21,25)/'I*','J*','K*','L*','M*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=26,30)/'N*','O*','P*','Q*','R*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=31,35)/'S*','T*','U*','V*','W*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=36,40)/'X*','Y*','Z*','C*','/'
DATA (LIST(K),K=41,45)/'0*','1*','2*','3*','/'
DATA (LIST(K),K=46,50)/'4*','5*','6*','7*','8*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=51,55)/'9*','*','*','*','*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=56,60)/'A*','B*','C*','D*','/'
DATA (LIST(K),K=61,65)/'E*','G*','H*','I*','J*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=66,70)/'K*','L*','M*','N*','O*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=71,75)/'P*','Q*','R*','S*','T*'/
DATA (LIST(K),K=76,80)/'U*','V*','W*','X*','Z*'/
DATA LIST(81)/'81'/'

C
DATA IAMP/'/'/'
DATA ((KOUNT(I,J),I=1,81),J=1,81) /6561*0/
IREC(64)=53
IT=0

C
DO 5000 JIJ=1,500
KKK=IREC(64)
READ(1,100) (IREC(K),K=1,64)
100  FORMAT(1X,64I2)
IF(IREC(1).EQ.IAMP) GO TO 5000
IF(KKK.EQ.53) GO TO 150
IF(IREC(1).EQ.53) GO TO 150
I=KKK
J=IREC(1)
KOUNT(I,J)=KOUNT(I,J)+1
150  JI=IT+1
DO 200 N=1,63
IF(IREC(N).EQ.53) GO TO 200
IF(IREC(N+1).EQ.53) GO TO 200
IF(IREC(N).EQ.0) GO TO 200
IF (IREC(N).GT.81) GOTO 200
IF (IREC(N+1).GT.81) GOTO 200
I=IREC(N)
J=IREC(N+1)
KOUNT(I,J)=KOUNT(I,J)+1
IT=IT+1
200  CONTINUE
C
C
C
C
GO TO 50

5000  CONTINUE
WRITE(3,300)
300  FORMAT(1H1)
WRITE(3,350) (LIST(K),K=1,20)
350  FORMAT(3X,4X,2X,20(A4,2X))
DO 500 J=1,81
WRITE(3,550) LIST(J),((KOUNT(J,N),N=1,20))
550  FORMAT(1X,A4,2X,20(I4,2X))
500  CONTINUE
WRITE(3,300)
WRITE(3,350) (LIST(K),K=21,40)
DO 600 J=1,81
WRITE(3,550) LIST(J),((KOUNT(J,N),N=21,40))
600  CONTINUE
WRITE(3,300)
WRITE(3,350) (LIST(K),K=41,60)
DO 700 J=1,81
WRITE(3,550) LIST(J),((KOUNT(J,N),N=41,60))
700  CONTINUE
WRITE(3,300)
WRITE(3,350) (LIST(K),K=61,80)
DO 800 J=1,81
WRITE(3,550) LIST(J),((KOUNT(J,N),N=61,80))
800  CONTINUE
C
C
WRITE FOR IT
WRITE(3,*) IT,IT,IT,IT
STOP
END

```

```
PROGRAM COUNT(DATA,BUFFER,RESULT,OUTPUT);
```

```
VAR
  W:ARRAY [1..6000,1..20] OF CHAR;
  CH:CHAR;
  I,K,KK,L,JJ:INTEGER;
  NUM_OCC:ARRAY [1..6000] OF INTEGER;
  CL:ARRAY [1..6000] OF INTEGER;
  DATA,BUFFER,RESULT:TEXT;
```

```
PROCEDURE I/P;
```

```
VAR K1,L1:INTEGER;
```

```
  BEGIN
    K1:=0;
    WHILE (NOT(EOLN(BUFFER))) DO
      BEGIN
        K1:=K1+1;
        READ(BUFFER,W[I,K1])
      END;
      FOR L1:=(K1+1) TO 16 DO
        BEGIN
          W[I,L1]:=' '
        END
      END;
    END;
```

```
PROCEDURE OUT(K1:INTEGER);
```

```
VAR L1:INTEGER;
```

```
  BEGIN
    FOR L1:=1 TO 16 DO
      BEGIN
        WRITE(RESULT,W[K1,L1:1])
      END
    END;
  END;
```

```
FUNCTION COMP(I1,K1,JJ1:INTEGER):BOOLEAN;
VAR L1:INTEGER; C:BOOLEAN;
```

```
  BEGIN
    IF CL[I1] = CL[K1] THEN C:=FALSE
    ELSE
```

```
    BEGIN
      C:=TRUE ;
```

```
    FOR L1:=1 TO JJ1 DO
      BEGIN
        IF W[I1,L1] <> W[K1,L1] THEN
          BEGIN
            C:=FALSE
```

```
          END
        END;
      IF (C=FALSE) THEN
        COMP:=FALSE
      ELSE
        COMP:=TRUE
```

```
    END;
```

```
  BEGIN
    I:=0;CH:='L';KK:=0;
    RESET(DATA);
```

```
  WHILE (NOT(EOF(DATA))) DO
    BEGIN
      IF (I<>0) THEN READLN(DATA);
```

```
    WHILE (NOT(EOLN(DATA))) DO
      BEGIN
        {WHILE FOL}
        REWRITE(BUFFER);
```

```
    JJ:=0;
    REPEAT
      READ(DATA,CH); JJ:=JJ+1;
      IF (CH<>' ') THEN WRITE(BUFFER,CH:1)
    UNTIL CH=' ';
```

```
    RESET(BUFFER);
    IF (NOT(EOF(BUFFER))) THEN
```

```
    BEGIN
      I:=I+1;CL[I]:=JJ;KK:=KK+1;
      I/P;
      K:=0;
      REPEAT
        K:=K+1;
        UNTIL (COMP(I,K,JJ)) OR (K=I);
      IF (K<=(I-1)) THEN
        BEGIN
          NUM_OCC[K]:=NUM_OCC[K]+1;
```

```

      I:=I-1 ;
    END
  FLSE
  BEGIN      NUM_OCC[K]:=1;END
END

END      { eoln while
END;      } eof while
REWRITE(RESULT);
BEGIN
  I:=(I+3)DIV 4;
END;
WRITELN(RESULT,'TOTAL NO OF WORDS=',KK);
FOR L:=1 TO I DO
  BEGIN
    OUT(4*L-3);
    WRITE(RESULT,NUM_OCC[4*L-3], ' ');
    OUT(4*L-2);
    WRITE(RESULT,NUM_OCC[4*L-2], ' ');
    OUT(4*L-1);
    WRITE(RESULT,NUM_OCC[4*L-1], ' ');
    OUT(4*L);
    WRITELN(RESULT,NUM_OCC[4*L], ' ');
  { WRITELN(' ',J[L], ' occurs', NUM_OCC[L], ' times.') }
  END
END.

```

[illegible]

-9846	1510	1670	1746	3594	2941	3419	6903	14801	19740	9064	-6668	-14967	-21158	-23354	-15360	708	18217	24532	18496
-14048	9395	-864	-6353	-4546	-1956	-4365	-13913	-18528	-12843	-7933	-679	14617	26113	25605	13458	-2883	-12314	-18710	-24626
-18205	-4731	1469	2131	1292	3751	9672	10751	12654	18889	14017	-2042	-16307	-23864	-22669	-16287	-6112	12460	26363	23904
16665	9933	2693	-2487	-7532	-7618	-3597	-9133	-17536	-15680	-9048	-333	10479	19308	25696	20527	1766	-12082	-17629	-22693
-21043	-11990	-1431	5925	3690	934	7300	11285	11088	14271	13103	4353	-8705	-21233	-21079	-12485	-5774	6236	20351	23299
17770	8640	1230	4	-3293	-7216	-4630	-6461	-14147	-16598	-12859	-2357	9980	15558	19714	19143	4537	-10846	-17292	-18586
-14555	-9602	-4021	4262	4043	-1180	3603	10681	13316	14059	9589	-3306	-5456	-18835	-20982	-10183	-999	7977	16233	18344
16502	8407	1240	5870	9220	5605	4359	614	-6300	-11052	-12487	-2399	13015	16803	15683	13606	2275	-10469	-17276	-16795
-7725	-3656	-7241	-5855	-6709	-12525	-10362	-1795	8606	15405	9461	1417	-4043	-15432	-20636	-12207	-971	9658	13784	11293
12308	9321	2521	7110	14593	14241	9058	-1331	-9178	-11260	-14772	-8124	9524	17644	16106	10850	1271	-6007	-12903	-17089
-8168	-1398	-6994	-10814	-12217	-12837	-8785	-3404	7598	19240	14323	1832	-5237	-12617	-16276	-12622	-4264	9432	14554	7230
5838	7184	4744	7982	14078	17634	15181	719	-11214	-11448	-12595	-8954	5327	15987	18117	11030	-1651	-5971	-8229	-13713
-8538	-1353	-4989	-11630	-17983	-18145	-8983	-3289	4396	17865	17389	5043	-4591	-11800	-12666	-9581	-6860	4875	13277	5852
2030	6270	9099	13839	16050	16637	16951	2329	-15119	-15468	-11654	-7677	2826	12455	18912	15037	-917	-6653	-3783	-8824
-10409	-6210	-6584	-10884	-20176	-22537	-8275	1946	5694	15459	17944	7707	-5588	-15770	-13035	-5453	-5300	1720	12284	8289
1530	2530	8611	18340	19876	16302	16611	5102	-14434	-20130	-15454	-6034	4380	8535	14512	15814	1051	-7983	-4190	-2960
-3497	-6097	-10731	-12590	-21132	-26707	-11739	5010	11878	17040	15705	8909	-1918	-17338	-17151	-3856	-833	-210	4853	5015
3254	1556	6461	22878	28230	17897	11195	2534	-12051	-20432	-18674	-4349	10480	9067	6725	9615	2078	-6446	-4761	1149
5978	-1448	-16060	-19393	-21936	-27071	-16117	3696	17009	19261	8975	1944	356	-10334	-13219	15	6626	3769	-1438	-4959
960	5440	7129	21785	32357	21874	6119	-7170	-14469	-14387	-14235	-3867	14059	13806	3150	-911	-3650	3227	-1565	-761
6898	4432	-15526	-25835	-23942	-20676	-10651	2139	14877	21811	8779	-6386	-7030	-7750	7520	139	6858	10149	3220	-9989
-6606	5693	11404	20384	28428	25639	11587	-9498	-19791	-12022	-7117	-3270	8862	13073	4650	-7141	-12579	-2789	6853	5277
6784	5102	-11954	-29131	-33257	-22157	-4304	5035	11846	19406	11169	-5795	-10763	-4657	3203	5593	3955	5468	-355	-14904
-15102	1353	16932	25914	28318	25716	15812	-6184	-21250	-14037	-3862	-363	3590	-5953	3525	-6324	-14494	-3596	12522	13234
8970	4556	-8546	-25973	-36717	-29051	-7066	8595	9198	15619	14002	261	-10046	-8259	3565	9835	2819	-1127	-2565	-11671
-14609	-1812	17926	31211	28530	18173	10068	-4210	-18435	-14631	-1173	7642	7753	837	-2204	-4154	-10873	-6249	9775	16940
11548	-1745	-15361	-22713	-29204	-27091	-6725	10983	13068	8959	2794	-2159	-6033	-8736	1290	14631	10331	-1199	-7964	-12820
-11187	-3549	11013	30575	33033	17430	5758	-3635	-12340	-11574	-3974	7994	13456	1348	-7733	-6388	-8743	-5965	6056	14497
15199	1748	-17563	-22665	-23858	-23693	-8023	8575	12933	7662	-4207	-8856	-4817	-4891	1697	15056	14695	3312	-7492	-13556
-8365	-306	6526	21385	27258	15205	4322	-2493	-5641	-1856	586	5381	11597	1840	-11470	-11842	-9100	-2648	5921	9110
12188	5316	-14012	-21078	-17501	-14331	-5990	673	3607	4194	-6503	-13072	3210	4012	7032	12355	10879	4530	-5431	-15394
-9242	3397	8130	15318	20437	14262	5425	-2412	-3419	6017	8909	5602	6645	187	-12241	-16748	-14112	-2898	10414	11895
10449	6349	-9408	-20560	-19831	-14504	-4385	862	-995	105	-4707	-12134	-6469	3783	12031	16090	9724	2628	-3782	-14003
-12135	1916	11211	16802	16568	9675	4919	-2068	-5819	4335	12301	10438	7197	-1743	-10838	-12743	-12482	-3406	10218	11273
6521	300	-10432	-15696	-15770	-12434	-966	3697	-2632	-5130	-7805	-10478	-3801	3299	10156	16005	8093	-1638	-4799	-10088
-8142	2508	9909	16517	15002	5328	2624	921	-1451	6048	11710	10743	6857	-4258	-12196	-10710	-9438	-2067	9517	10422
5323	-2970	-14399	-17030	-14097	-10254	772	5648	-769	-5415	-10093	-11744	-3580	3996	11196	16762	8961	-1586	-6840	-11687
-6868	4657	11321	17307	15544	4514	-578	-2880	-2232	8369	14771	13363	9505	-3795	-15355	-15501	-13036	-2943	9947	10347
6612	-1067	-14677	-17366	-12665	-7739	3213	5880	-1874	-6221	-13498	-16351	-5777	3491	11466	17404	9421	-1034	-6314	-11369
-4255	9637	15315	18940	15771	2817	-3761	-5539	-3525	8789	15579	11908	7069	-4537	-14497	-13383	-10061	-205	11822	9868
2544	-5465	-16820	-18701	-12667	-6011	5632	8818	-707	-6578	-12177	-15098	-6112	3604	11944	17845	9643	-1487	-6203	-10992
-6530	6166	13520	17328	13462	1016	-4125	-3717	-1792	9572	18274	15440	9628	-2681	-14448	-14107	-11991	-6292	5161	6830
2344	-1956	-10818	-12458	-6163	-2765	3168	4616	-5141	-11546	-14419	-15501	-5778	4608	10398	15495	10085	654	-1171	-4034
-3073	5243	7992	9053	8458	932	-439	3271	4166	10990	15502	9503	3752	-4595	-12931	-10127	-5887	-1194	7408	5711
-1779	-5490	-11450	-11797	-5682	-3445	-70	464	-8378	-13105	-12838	-10616	231	9238	11210	12581	6160	-2764	-4057	-4289
-353	8591	10269	8832	6759	97	-1429	2738	6585	13368	15175	7754	308	-7903	-13710	-9431	-3255	2134	7682	3990
-3016	-6215	-10144	-8320	-1999	-315	-187	-4773	-14768	-17423	-14376	-7530	6018	15252	16885	14307	3033	-7511	-8916	-7474
-1546	6676	8158	7380	4691	-965	1886	9625	13683	18047	16092	6255	-3431	-13989	-18623	-11310	-3422	4246	11184	7639
-191	-6006	-11372	-9075	-2519	-895	803	-2653	-13866	-18609	-16545	-9824	4550	14643	17782	16605	4036	-8705	-10392	-9739
-3426	7091	10424	11042	7581	-1450	-42	6932	9863	16427	17850	8609	-1264	-13676	-19234	-10100	-2100	4790	12214	7338
-2304	-9287	-14656	-8000	1672	1231	1788	-2194	-16035	-22821	-21035	-11033	8226	17479	17698	17399	4209	-10771	-11663	-7590
3016	13699	11064	8146	4049	-7139	-5518	6977	15619	22752	19011	5167	-5546	-18077	-23179	-9294	4232	12075	15478	5285
-5793	-11709	-18336	-11106	3281	5503	2921	-4638	-17923	-20966	-17715	-9207	11546	23028	18728	11958	-1847	-14612	-15004	-10007
3356	17553	15396	8909	3928	-5310	-5107	4278	13139	23138	19996	3173	-7840	-16639	-20757	-9655	3067	12436	17942	7420
-5089	-10497	-17618	-13800	-663	4084	5193	-563	-14382	-18398	-17128	-13196	4591	18374	17910	13590	292	-12188	-12490	-11131
-1198	15194	16855	11159	5653	-3959	-4982	1365	7178	18319	20307	7568	-1762	-10208	-16174	-9693	-556	9285	16487	6675
-6304	-11485	-16863	-14280	-3860	3955	8762	1320	-13266	-16707	-15767	-11697	3738	16227	17505	11218	-4894	-15099	-11774	-8045
2402	17059	19088	12511	1540	-8662	-4879	2614	9112	20942	21955	8311	-5337	-16900	17950	-7375	1495	12524	19718	8057
-7260	-15227	-19182	-12455	-2285	3564	9218	2030	-15648	-19995	-16334	-8988	7346	17732	18664	13346	-5557	-17938	-13797	-10372
147	15339	16179	12904	4726	-7697	-2558	6591	10234	20590	20410	5095	-7604	-20086	-20568	-5426	2289	11118	21373	10433
-4905	-11893	-16623	-7228	2000	681	5895	-191	-19344	-22381	-18515	-9644	9881	16397	16541	15484	-3872	-17802	-13511	-9596
1844	12872	11302	11830	4262	-10104	-3026	9262	15372	24156	19798	6565	-3361	-20032	-23518	-7100	3212	11490	17415	8099
-1418	-10632	-20277	-9244	3668	2466	4151	-2101	-16937	-21774	-21764	-10736	11645	18420	16468	13957	-1792	-14397	-14208	-9545
5791	16335	10625	7236	392	-10947	-5919	6081	17424	28713	21462	6026	-2846							

WAVE.I6;2 3-NOV-1987 18:26:21.28 Page 3

4494	-5609	-21798	-24822	-33143	-34007	-9146	10485	15086	8885	-12202	-25515	-32049	-39961	-22009	7835	17934	20323	15684	6248
8057	7582	12724	34719	37416	20085	7463	-7818	-14709	-7247	2148	25661	44045	30235	14262	2908	-15679	-21308	-18208	-12128
267	-8598	-28863	-29019	-27619	-24183	-4531	11548	21951	18356	-10862	-29026	-30656	-36870	-25875	-1343	13066	21420	13875	2114
11800	17610	19286	36400	39382	22840	3394	-20092	-24988	-11579	-4279	16640	42470	38632	24360	10278	-5840	-6401	-8243	-14857
-6662	-13271	-37134	-42650	-38482	-25426	-433	13001	24561	29024	881	-23672	-27290	-31894	-24342	-10670	-4156	7182	4159	-8083
6749	25950	34986	48168	45910	31350	12949	-20320	-33189	-15989	-5565	9363	29857	31066	25449	11767	-4664	4393	10099	-1486
-2942	-14810	-40818	-53432	-57410	-40651	-4705	11852	22590	33324	14177	-10737	-22401	-28518	-16114	-6577	-11979	-4163	-2679	-14501
-3581	18784	39890	60480	54981	36940	21149	-12172	-33582	-23464	-11088	6027	21228	17640	17839	12953	-3040	5524	19318	13371
5943	-12629	-37682	-48996	-59886	-50697	-12586	9125	17019	24310	11968	-3257	-13758	-23889	-10727	3128	-6574	-9832	-11455	-19594
-10665	5158	27927	58585	58261	38804	26613	1624	-19436	-17133	-8512	9948	21055	8088	4939	6065	-4830	1815	16952	20791
18333	-6607	-36661	-45006	-53830	-51276	-20897	2527	13718	15040	-2961	-10777	-10313	-18649	-6543	12150	7287	-1158	-11739	-20099
-7886	3492	18675	49648	55430	36617	21260	1305	-9529	-6337	-4862	11753	27160	11876	-1573	-4254	-9822	-2314	6086	9441
16737	-1013	-31843	-38238	-39810	-37314	-16771	-927	10157	10956	-11587	-20746	-13376	-16062	-7079	9797	11169	7217	-7709	-20554
-4038	11597	19708	40974	46780	31014	11461	-11313	-13478	1668	5370	18020	34140	22215	5037	-5708	-11896	319	6307	1154
7074	-4800	-34052	-42736	-39631	-26526	-4013	3197	10445	14155	-12304	-31000	-24983	-19450	-7626	1700	488	6688	-192	-15077
1362	24029	34838	45966	39649	24389	9688	-17423	-22466	1289	12512	-20773	28969	19160	9362	-3077	-14614	2949	16146	4997
-513	-13595	-36518	-47124	-50982	-32737	2158	11068	11193	16134	-772	-18443	-22400	-21591	-4272	4099	-8487	-6466	-5769	-16366
-4304	18790	39619	56479	44913	26603	17762	-8175	-24010	-9377	4138	14716	17631	6427	8080	7503	-4920	8435	25973	18807
5417	-19003	-42013	-46335	-54056	-44449	-6627	10040	8737	9580	-507	-6670	-10191	-16755	-115	11277	-8237	-19116	-20928	-24963
-11453	7764	34184	66710	61754	36665	25279	5029	-12991	-12163	-7367	8075	14101	-4477	-5070	6130	3422	12848	27359	28211
19665	-13322	-46154	-49231	-53760	-52071	-22873	-1128	8848	10179	-5277	-4416	4164	-5595	-17	10816	-3022	-17357	-29582	-32432
-8006	10833	26778	58757	63554	41029	23589	4152	-3048	14	-7649	922	12525	-4668	-12442	-2579	4208	21215	28878	22089
20917	-5924	-45756	-52632	-50827	-45450	-23543	-10005	3261	12119	-5463	-7985	8626	6590	6551	7996	-6490	-16162	-31038	-41274
-13335	14575	27963	52085	57636	45031	32283	5986	-2653	8164	-2466	-6415	2163	-8260	-12418	-7113	-935	25429	37174	23062
19754	1166	-35198	-49359	-53517	-44413	-21173	17489	-9722	7730	-2345	-8456	3346	8275	16752	11256	-11525	-15053	-23690	-39890
-20004	10030	30489	50190	47259	39714	37030	10477	-2961	10522	6899	-132	-3241	-14148	-9237	-5009	-6606	21559	42430	29810
16260	-4549	-29679	-43022	-58311	-50381	-17968	-11943	-14206	-3214	-3571	-2382	2567	3996	21055	21600	-8923	-22459	-27076	-36256
-23176	87	28411	57356	51196	36019	36959	20294	2119	6391	8501	8449	-1188	-22949	-18604	-5740	-6854	13471	38832	37963
24204	-5580	-32113	-36654	-49797	-53034	-25530	-12426	-14798	-12974	-14371	-2693	9267	5868	19936	28753	1758	-22301	-31269	-31679
-15491	-1267	19210	52012	50906	29073	26374	22694	16793	15297	8525	11908	5967	-25001	-30716	-12392	-3652	12143	28550	33009
29474	-2321	-35607	-34699	-36898	-44851	-29569	-15764	-13026	-16208	-25626	-10393	14986	14103	17939	27546	10519	-14807	-34568	-37286
-12397	3361	12493	42029	52372	34575	23607	18139	21605	24259	7952	4726	7116	-20298	-35115	-19506	-2268	18256	27923	26315
30122	5625	-34540	-39197	-34779	-37515	-30219	-26378	-18467	-11524	-24852	-15909	16690	23986	22522	22682	8461	-7048	-29726	-43262

0


```

*****
Program made by AVNEESH GUPTA Department of physics Aligarh Muslim University
*****
TOTAL NO OF WORDS= 12610
VAKT 4 TAK 30 FUSAKI* 8 BAHUT 21
PAHALE 19 SE 224 SA*FIN 4 KT* 260
HUF1* 26 P*ILMOV* 10 MEV* 318 KAFI* 8
RILI*J 1 KE 421 LIFE 24 TF*YA*R 7
HO 74 CUKI* 4 T*I*V* 8 JINHEV* 2
VIS*EQAKAR 1 FUS 29 SAMAY 29 XA*P 1
HI*ROFINOV* 1 S*ARMILA* 1 FO*R 183 MUMATA*J 1
SAMMALIT 1 HONE 24 FA*D*A*R 3 PAR 114
PRADARS*AN 3 PES* 4 KIYA* 44 HI* 63
JA*#A* 9 T*A* 63 F1SALIFE 3 RA*JES* 2
K*ANNA* 2 PA*CAV*VI* 1 P*ILM 13 FA*RA*D*ANA* 1
HIX 5 TO 62 FUSE 20 FANALAKKI* 1
SAMAJ*ANA* 1 BAND 4 KAR 123 DIYA* 54
GAYA* 70 P*IR 14 DO 19 RA*STE 1
TI*SARI* 1 MILAN 4 BAR*I* 8 RASSA*KAS*I* 1
BA*D 40 HA*T* 5 FA*I* 1 T*I* 48
DILI*P 2 MA*MALE 1 FISE 2 PU*RA* 5
SAV*YOG 1 KAHAK* 38 JA*FEGA* 1 KI 161
SIRP* 1 BALKI 2 SUPAR 2 SIDD* 1
PARIN*A*MA 1 SVARUP 1 FITANI* 4 P*ILME 1
VIL 9 GAFI* 11 KUC* 37 P*ILMO 1
NA*KAMI* 1 FUSAKA* 5 NAHI*V* 89 BIGA*R* 2
SAKATI* 8 FA*P 16 KALPANA* 1 SAKATE 6
HE*V* 81 FAGAR 7 B*I* 109 P*LA*P 1
JA*TI* 8 FA*J 19 KUMA*R 2 RAHA* 22
HE* 298 NIRMATA* 2 GAR* 1 FAB 18
YAH 68 MAHASU*S 1 RAHE 28 KAHANI* 2
SKRI*N 1 PLE 1 D*YA*N 5 CA*HIFE 5
KOFI* 35 FAB*INETA* 1 KITANA* 1 JAHIN* 1
SA*VAD*A* 1 KYOV* 9 N 3 JAB 19
KA*MAYA*BI* 1 P*ILMO* 1 FA*P*ARJ 1 SE*LA*B 1
TARAH 26 FA*TI* 4 VO 2 B*I 5
BAH 1 JA*TA* 14 JO 43 FACC*A* 5
HOTA* 9 FIS 84 NA*KAM 1 DO*R 2
NE 130 KAM 8 BABBAR 1 KO 209
X*V*WE 1 DIL 3 SOCAN 2 FAG*ORI* 2
FUNAKA* 3 PI*C*A* 1 KARATA* 7 BASTI* 3
VA*LE 15 D1NOV* 9 BA*RE 14 P*E*SALA* 1
KARANE 34 VYAST 1 T*E 30 MUSI*BAT 3
KE*SE 3 C*UXAKA*RA* 1 PRA*PT 19 KAREV* 8
FEK 86 DIN 13 GA*V*V 9 BA*HAR 6
SRI* 1 HANUMA*N 1 MAV*NDIR 1 VI*RA*N 1
PAR*A* 4 JID*AR 1 BA*BA* 5 HAM 18
BALA* 1 NA*JIL 1 HAMA*RI* 6 MADAD 3
LEKIN 17 BA*T 17 KYA* 33 BURI* 7
FA*TMAM* 1 HA*T*OV* 2 PARES*A*N 1 HAMA*RA* 1
JI*MA* 1 HARA* 1 MAHA*RA*J 1 BAR*E 5
GAM 1 FUX*A*NE 1 PAR*E 2 NASI*B 1
S*A*YAD 4 MA*R 5 SE*DA*NI* 1 BI* 2
CU*V*KI 1 K*UD 8 KURAFAN 2 S*ARI*P* 3
PAL*I* 1 CA*R 9 JAMA*TEV* 1 KAQ*A*FEV* 1
PA*S 16 FUNHONE 2 FAPANA* 5 Z*A*N 1
FAPANI* 28 BEXI* 1 SO*V*PA* 1 KADAMOV* 1
FU*PAR 1 FA*SA*LA*N 2 TA*RE 2 FA*V*K*O 1
SA*RI* 5 J 1 JIV*DAGI* 1 TA*ROV* 1
FAS*ARA 1 P*IYOV* 1 BASAR 1 FO*RATO*V* 1
RASH 1 HARDO 1 KA* 162 DAK*L 1
JI* 7 HAVELI* 2 KAJ 4 SAKI* 1
C*OXE 1 CACA* 1 PA*S*A* 1 S*A*DI* 1
HAV* 1 GA*MA* 1 FUX*A* 1 S*A*DIYOV* 1
RATAJAGE 1 NA 30 HI*V* 1 HOTE 14
JARU*R 5 FAMAR 2 SIV*H 13 CETAVANI* 1
S*ARA*B 2 PI*NE 1 S*IO*AKOV* 3 JFL 2
B*IVA*NI* 1 HARIYA*N*A* 1 MUK*Y 7 SAV*SADJ*Y 1
SACIV 8 FH*I* 10 CETA*VANI* 3 DI* 41
DVA*RA* 32 FAD*YA*PAN 1 DO*RA*N 8 PIYE 1
JA*NE 16 FUNHEV* 7 BARK*A*ST 1 NAHI* 7
JA*YEGA* 7 PAR*EGA* 2 BATA*YA* 5 SKU*LO* 1
C*A*PA* 2 MA*RA*NE 1 LIYE 36 VIS*EO 3
DAL 4 BANA*YE 2 GAVE 1 TA*KI 2
BURA*FI* 1 JA* 22 SAKE 6 8 14
KILO 2 FAP*I*M 2 BARA*MAD 4 FUJJE*N 1
KENDRI*Y 4 NA*RAKOTIKS 1 VIB*A*G 5 MAV*DASO*R 1
JILE 3 BASAFI* 1 GRA*M 5 VYAKTIYO 4
GIRAP*TA*R 1 FUNAKE 10 KABJE 2 LAGAB*AG 3
LA*K* 2 RUPAYE 8 MU*LY 2 FAVE*D* 3
JABT 1 LI* 10 SU*ZO 1 FANUSAR 1
MA*MALA* 2 PULIS 45 SO*P 1 SVATAV*ZATA* 3
SENA*NI* 2 NID*AN 2 XIHARI* 2 JANAPAD 3
VAYOVH*DD* 1 KH*ON*A*NAND 1 PE*N*YU*LI* 2 LAMBI* 1
BI*MA*RI* 3 FAPANE 18 NIVA*S 1 ST*A*N 2

```


VAH	60	VARQ	10	PARIVA*R	4	B*U*TAPU*RV	7
SAV*SAD	1	SADASY	3	PARI	1	PU*RN*ANND	1
SAHIT	1	TI*N	12	PUZ	1	PUZIYA*	1
VA	19	PATNI*	9	FUTPA*DAN	4	YOJANA*	6
GUR*AGA*V*V	2	FUPA*YUKT	1	B*AGAVATI*	1	PRASA*D	2
YAHA*V*	17	VARQI*Y	1	VID*IVAT	1	VIMOCAN	1
SIV*DI*	1	KE*	1	BE*V*K	2	UIS	4
LI*W	1	TE*YA*	1	GAYI*	50	RUPAYA*	1
K*ARC	3	HOGA*	16	TAT*A	1	MA*RC	14
98	5	HAJA*R	7	GARI*B	1	MAD*YAM	2
VARG	2	LA*B*ANVIT	1	HGGE	1	PRAMUK*	3
FUDDDES*Y	2	PARIVA*RO	1	KH*OI	1	BAJA*Y	1
FUDYOG	1	VYA*PA*R	2	FAPANA*NE	1	JOR	7
DENA*	8	S*EK*	3	FABDULLA*	2	FH*I*NAGAR	1
PRASIDD*	2	P*LIIM	1	NIRDES*AK	1	FINDER	1
NA*YAR	1	KAS*MI*R	2	SVA	1	MUK*YMAV*ZI*	3
JI*VAN	5	RAV*GI*N	2	P*I*CAR	1	BANA*YEV*GE	1
JISAKI*	2	S*U*XIV*G	1	HOGI*	5	K*A*LASA*	1
SKU*L	5	RAKES*	1	RA*MAPA*L	1	VE	19
MI*AX	3	ME	27	GOL	3	TI*M	13
VIJAY	5	DILA*YI*	1	JARALPUR	1	RA*OXRI*Y	2
JU*NIYAR	1	HA*KI*	5	SPARD*A*	1	7	13
JANVARI*	1	S*URU	4	FUSAME	1	XIM*E	1
B*A*G	5	LEV*GI*	1	MAD*YA	1	PRADES*	3
SAG*	1	MA*NAD	1	FEM	8	FEL	4
GAV*B*I*R	3	FIN	16	XI*MO	2	FA*X*	4
SAMU*HOV*	1	RAXV*XA*	1	GAYA	4	FEVAV*	2
DRA*	1	NIKA*L	1	GAYE	26	PRATIYOGITA	2
LI*G	7	NA*KAF*FUX	1	PADD*ATI	1	K*ELI*	3
JA*YEGI*	3	HAR	11	SAMU*H	1	VIJETA*	1
FAV*KO	1	FA*D*AR	1	KVA*AR	1	P*A*FINAL	10
MAD*YA*VAKA*S*	1	BAL*AT	2	LEKAR	7	SENA*	1
JAVA*NO	1	JI*T	10	NIS*CIT	3	SI*D*E	6
KVA*RXAR	1	P*A*	1	FINAL	1	PRAVIOX	1
FANY	7	VIDES*I*	9	XI*M	6	FUJABEKISTA*N	1
FEKA*DAS*	1	SOVIYAT	1	SAV*G*	2	PAHALA*	3
KADAM	1	SUK*AD	1	FACC*E	2	K*EL	7
BA*BAJU*D	1	RUSI*	1	FI*	3	JA*LAND*AR	2
PIX	1	PU*L	1	ME*C	17	PAV*JA*B	32
S*AKTIS*ALI*	1	SI*MA*	4	SURAQ*A*	5	BAL	4
RAHIT	1	BARA*BAR	1	RAH	3	FAV*K	1
BA*V*X	1	MEHAPA*N	2	C*AKA*YE	1	RAK*A*	4
HA*LE*V*W	2	GOLOV*	1	BO*C*A*R	1	SILASILA*	1
HUFA*	23	OU*SARE	9	PENALXI*	1	KA*RNAR	1
SEV*XR	1	P*RAVAR*	1	TIRAKE	1	LEP*X	2
FA*FUX	1	MEV*GARA*	1	K*A*TA*	1	K*OLA*	1
FUTSA*HIT	1	TAK*TA*	1	K*AR*AKA*	1	RA*FIX	1
SI*	7	LAKARA*	2	BAL*A*FI*	1	GEV*D	5
VI*	7	FA*GE	7	BAL*	4	FA*YE	5
GOLI*	12	CAKAMA*	1	DEKAR	2	R*ED	1
DU*SARI*	2	SAP*ALATA*	2	YA*ZA*	2	KA*P*I*	7
MAHATV	1	B*A*RATI*Y	11	KRIKET	8	KAN*TROL	1
BORN	4	JANAVARI*	10	DILLI*	4	FA*	11
JABAKI	7	FAD*YA*	11	RA*J*D*A*NI*	1	FOR	11
HA*L	6	GA*YAKAVA*R*	1	FAMPA*YARIV*G	1	STAR	2
S*IKA*YAT	1	JISAKE	2	PA*KISTA*NI*	1	FEYAR	1
MA*RS*AL	1	MUR	1	K*A*M*	2	KAPTA*NO	1
PA*LI*	1	FUMARI*GAR	1	MAV*SU*R	1	FALI*	3
PAXO*DI*	1	FA*MANZIT	2	FATIT*I	1	RUP	3
PA*KISTA*	2	TAT*A*	31	S*EQ	1	ME*CO	1
PREQ*AK	1	BA*XE	1	LAR*AKIYO	1	MI*TA*	1
SINHA*	1	RA*Y	3	JYOTI	2	MEHATA*	1
GEMO	1	HARA*YA*	1	LAR*AKO	1	FASAM	1
FARUR*	1	BARUFA*	1	KA*MAPUR	1	SAV*JI*V	1
PA*X*XAK	1	HARA*	1	LIYA*	14	MIFH*JT	1
YUGAL	1	K*ITA*B	1	JI*TANE	1	GO*RAV	1
FIN*WIYAN	1	FEYARALA*FI*NS	1	JOR*I*	1	KAS*AMI*RA*	1
PAXEL	2	RAJAT	1	MILA	1	JINHONE	1
MAHA*RA*QXR	2	NIS*IT	1	VYA*S	1	NJYATI	1
WISKO	1	XI*	1	KEVAL	7	T*OR*E	1
PU*RN*AT	1	FA*YA*TIT	1	KIX	1	BANE	1
SEX	1	PU*RN*ATAYA*	1	SA*LIW	1	SXEX	1
BLE*K	1	SXRA*	1	FIP	1	PIKCAR	1
XYU*B	1	SADASYOV*	2	CINTA*	2	SVA*B*AVIK	1
PARAMA*N*U	5	PRODYOGIKI*	2	JITANI*	1	FAD*IK	5
SAMB*A*VANA*FEV*	2	FUTANI*	1	FUSME	1	D*O*V*SAPAXXI*	1
GUV*	1	JAYAS*	1	SAMPANN	3	RA*QXR	2
MAHA*VINA*S*AK	1	HAT*IIYA*RO*V*	1	VIKA*S	3	VIS*V	15
MAHA*VINA*S*	1	NIKAX	2	B*AVIOY	2	FU*RJA*	3
VIKALP	1	DIK*A*FI*	1	DETA*	4	SO*B*AA*GY	2
HAMA*RE	9	DES*	6	KACCE	1	FI*V*D*AN	1
KAMI*	1	VIZ*A*AN	1	RA*JYAMAV*ZI*	1	CANDR	1
PRATA*P	1	NA*RA*YAN*	1	LOKASAB*A*	2	JA*NAKA*RI*	1
FANUSA*R	7	C*A*ZA*FO	2	MA*ZA*	2	B*QJAN	2
MILATA*	3	FUNHE	1	PARYA*PT	1	DU*QIT	1

P*ALASVARUP	1	FAD*IKA*V*S*	2	SVA*ST*Y	1	K*ARA*B	1
RAHATA*	7	YE	8	C*A*ZA*FEV	1	NIRD*AN	1
SAMA*J	5	KAMAJOR	1	VARGO	1	PA*LIKA*	1
G*OGIT	1	KIFE	1	PAS*CA*T	1	NAGARI*Y	1
SAMASYA*	4	FO	4	PRATI	2	FUPEQ*A*	1
RAN*	1	FESE	3	MAHA*NARAKAPA*LI	1	SAV*Z*A*	1
JA*FE	2	PATIS*AYOKTI	1	JANATA*	5	FAPAND*	1
SAMASYAFEV*	1	SAMA*CAR	1	PAZO	2	MAV*G	2
FEVV*	8	Z*A*PANO	1	DE	8	HA*R	17
PARANTU	1	SUNAVA*FI*	1	SA*RA*	2	NAGAR	2
FUGA*FI*	1	PE*SA*	3	SARAKA*R	8	RAHT*	18
FESI*	1	HA*LAT	3	KISA*N	4	KAH	4
GANNE	1	KISA*NO	1	S*I*	1	G*RA	1
PE*SE	1	B*UGATA*N	2	KARAVA*FE	1	BA*RU*RA*M	1
FAGRAVA*L	1	BA*GAPAT	1	MURA*DA*BA*D	1	RELAVE	3
BINA*	5	LA*FISEV*S	1	DUKA*NE	1	K*OTI	3
RAK*I*	2	FISASE	7	VE*D*	1	LA*FISEV*SAD*A*R	1
HA*UI	1	FUX*A*NI*	2	PAR*ATI*	1	DUKA*NADA*RO	1
J*AGAR*E	1	B*AY	1	PANA*	1	DVA*R	2
DI*VA*R	2	TOR*	3	FA*V*DOLAN	2	JA*RI*	1
RAHEGA*	3	NES*ANAL	2	YU*NIYAN	1	FA*P*	5
JARMALISX	2	KAPIL	1	VARMA*	1	MATAB*ED	1
PE*DA*	5	FA*ROP	1	LAGA*TE	1	HUFE	22
NO*	4	SAV*GAX*ANO	2	PA*V*C	8	BA*TACI*T	2
BULA*YA*	1	FINAME	1	YUNYAN	1	F	1
NAFI*	5	MUK*	1	YAHAV*ZI*	1	SA*HEB	1
B*OV*SALE	1	HAXA*NE	1	PA*IJY	4	FASUV*TUQX	1
KA*V*GRESAJANO	1	NAFE	2	SIRE	2	FAB*JIYA*N	1
CALA*VE	1	G*OGAN*A*	1	KA*V*GRES	4	FUCCAKAMA*N	1
DEK*A*	9	JA*NAKA*RD*	1	KA*XEK	1	NAQ*AZ	2
VE*	1	Z*A*	1	NIKO	1	SA*N	1
WIFFGO	1	PA*LOMA*R	1	PARVAT	1	FTV*C	1
FA*KA*R	1	VIS*A*L	1	DU*RABI*N	1	SA*L	6
K*OJARI*N	1	VE*Z*A*NIK	2	FEHAVARW	1	WENIYALASAN	1
SNA*TAK	1	C*A*Z	1	WEVIV	1	JEVIX	1
S*UKRAVA*R	1	RA*T	10	PUCC*AL	1	KA*L	8
PATA*	8	LAGA*YA*	1	FART*A	1	VYAVAST*A*	1
SAV*KA*	1	BACA*NE	1	VIKA*	1	VIKA*SAS*I*L	1
DES*OV*	1	FUDA*RATA*PU*RVA	1	FA*RT*IK	2	SAHA*YATA*	3
DIYE	5	FA*HVA*N	1	MUK*ARJI*	1	KAL	9
YAHA*	1	SAV*YUKT	2	SAMMELAN	4	FNKAXA*W	1
GOOX*I*	1	FUDG*A*XAN	2	KARATE	8	HUYE	7
BIGAR*ATI*	1	NIRA*FI*	2	KARO	2	ME*V*	35
TUMHE	1	BATA*FU*V*GA*	1	KAHATE	3	WA*KIYA*	1
KYA*RIYU	3	FUG	1	FA*FI*	8	G*A*S	2
FUK*A*R*ANE	2	LAGA*	16	SONU*	1	FUSAKE	21
SA*T*	20	SAB	7	WA*KIFE	1	FA*FO	1
KINA*RE	3	LAGI*	6	XEL*I*MEL*I*	1	FI*XO	1
X*I*K	4	SUHA*S	2	B*U*L	2	B*A*N	1
MAKA*N	10	NAV*HAR	1	YAD	1	LFNA*	2
FE*SE	9	KAB	1	B*AXAKATA*	1	G*U*MANE	1
T*AKANE	1	TAB*I*	2	DU*R	3	DIK*AFI*	2
FA*V*GAN	4	RAV*GABIRAV*GE	1	BALRO	1	ROS*ANI*	1
JAGAMAGA*	1	PAHUV*C	3	FUSHE	4	VAHAYV*	1
BACCF	5	JAMA*	1	BI*C	8	MFJ	1
KEK	1	SAJA*	4	SOCA*	5	YAHU*	8
RAV*JANAJI*	1	YAHU*V*	2	MAV*	1	HOV*GI*	2
KAMA*L	1	TUM	4	JA*NATI*	2	ME*	8
SAV*B*A*LE	1	HU*V*	12	JIS	4	C*AT	2
SI*R	1	GIHE	2	G*AMAV*WI*	1	C*IPAKALI*	2
FUTTAR	3	FUSI*	5	FUD*AR	4	MURAGA*	1
GUJARA*	1	MAKK*I*	1	GARAMA*GARAM	1	BAHAS	1
SUN	1	S*A*MIL	11	ROTE	1	HAV*SA*YA*	1
BA*R	18	HAME	1	HAV*S	2	DIK*A*FO	1
KAH*I	2	PA*PA*	1	JALDI*	4	P*URASAT	1
PA*	7	KAB*I*	11	DAP*TAR	2	KA*M	23
CIR*TIYA*G*AR	1	DIK*A*	1	LA*FO	1	GAJARA*J	2
HA*T*I*	2	FIKALO*TE	1	REXE	1	RA*JU*	5
PYA*R	1	T*AY	1	S*AHAR	3	SA*M*A*N	2
LA*TA*	1	CA*BI*	1	VA*LI*	7	MOXAR	2
BOLANE	1	GUR*IIYA*	1	C*OXI*	1	SU*V*W	1
K*ILO*NE	1	FUX*A*YE	1	PU*RE	4	CAV*PAKAVAN	1
G*U*MATA*	1	LA*YA*	2	K*ELANE	2	BAR*A*	1
MAJA	1	FA*TA*	2	VAN	2	FENY	1
JA*NAVAR	1	JA*TE	7	BI*TATE	1	GAFE	1
PATAJ*AR*	1	MO*SAM	1	FA*YA*	4	FACA*NAK	1
B*A*RI*	2	PARASA*T	1	NA*LOVA	1	BA*L*	1
PA*NI*	7	FUP*AN	1	BAHANE	1	K*ETO	1
B*AR	3	BI*MA*R	1	K*U*B	1	TEJ	3
BUK*A*R	1	MURAGIYOV*	1	DEK*AR*A*I.	1	VA*LA*	7
NAT*A*	1	MURAGIYA*V*	1	WAR	1	FONHOV*NE	1
FU*V*CE	1	XI*LOV*	1	S*ARAN*	1	LE	9
BARASATA*	1	TEJI*	2	BAL*ATA*	1	CI*KU*	1
XIV*KU*	1	DA*L	4	KA*LA*	1	NAJAR	5
FUNHOV*NE	21	FASALIYAT	2	LAGA*NE	2	BANA*FI*	2

FUN	12	JA*N	4	K*ATARE	1	PAR*	2
YADI	1	KA*LU*	1	B*ER*IFE	1	PARDAP*A*S*	1
KITANI*	2	CALI*	2	JA*FEV*GI*	1	DDNOV*	16
FAPANI	1	WAMAWAM	1	B*A*LI*	2	BAV*XI*	1
RAV*DAR	1	CUPACA*P	1	SOCA	1	MIYA*V*	1
KAVITA*	1	B*ALA*	3	SAMAJ*EGA*	1	MERT*	10
MIZ	2	NA*RAWA*	1	KARAMA*	1	MILO	1
LOG	14	JANA*WU*	1	LEK*	3	LIK*ANA*	2
CA*HATE	4	PRAYOGS*A*LA*	1	KISALIYE	1	FOH	1
CA*Y	1	MAV*GA*YEV*	1	NAHI*V*SAMAJ*A*	1	FUP*	3
SAVA*L	3	HAM*	1	FA*PANE	2	PAHALI*	3
HAMANE	2	NOKS	1	KILE	1	SONE	2
CURI*	2	SILASILE	1	FISAKA*	2	NA**	12
SUNA*	2	LESAR	1	KIRAN*OV*	1	FISANE	2
SURAV*G	1	POS*A*K	2	MI*L	2	G*AV*XE	4
RAP*TA*R	1	CAXXA*N	1	KAXATA*	1	BAL*A*	1
JE*SE	8	TE*R	1	PAZ	4	MILA*	6
RA*JA*	5	S*A*HI*	1	MA*H*IK	2	CURA*	1
FU**GA*	1	PAHANE	1	PAHARE	1	PAHIV*CA*	1
LUXERA*	1	G*OR*A*	2	FINHONE	1	CI*P*	1
DUHARA*	1	SAMMOHINI*	1	PRAQ*EPAN*	1	JA*GO	1
HAMEV*	7	TUMHA*RI*	1	VIS*VA*S	3	XIK	1
KA*X*I*	1	LAGE	4	LA*FUMASPI*KAR	1	BOLATE	1
T	1	TUMHA*RA*	1	TUMHA*RE	1	FA*DES*	3
PISTO*L	1	NIS*A*NA*	1	SA*D*ATA*	1	BILKUL	5
DEK*ATA*	2	HUV*	1	KE*SA*	1	LAGATA*	2
PER*	2	BE*X*ANA*	1	NI*CE	2	D*AR*AM	1
FAD*IKA*RI*	2	GOLIJAT*	1	SAMA*ROH	2	SI*L*I*	1
GIR	4	HOV*GE	3	BA*N*WA*R	1	FA*PAKO	4
SURAQ*IT	1	BI*HAR*	1	JA*YAV*GE	1	BA*BA*BU*	2
JANARAL	3	S*IVIR	1	VETA*L	1	BA*J	1
P*RA*	1	FUR*	2	CALA*	4	K*OPAR*I*NUMA*	1
GUP*A*	1	PAHUM*CA*	1	LA*YE	4	P*RA*KA*	1
K*ABAR	2	MILANA*	1	CA*HATA*	4	LUFA*GA*	3
WA*YAJA*	1	SANDES*	2	MAHA*MAHIM	1	FA*PASE	1
SAMPARK	3	NAHIV*	4	SAKEGA*	1	MERE	13
VIMA*N	1	CA*LAK	2	KE*PXEN	2	LOGU*	2
BULAF*O	1	FA*PAKE	4	S*A*NT	1	RA*QXRAPATI	2
SABAKUC	1	NIYANZAN*	1	MURDA*	4	YA*	18
JINDA*	2	LA*HE	2	JINDA	1	BEHATAR	1
XIV*G	1	FOP*	1	XELIP*ON	1	JARURI*NA	1
DEK*E	3	KAMA*N*WAR	1	FA*VA*J	2	PAHACA*N	1
KARNAL	2	VOROBUS	1	SA*HAB	3	JA*SU*ST*	1
KARANI*	1	HA*V*	4	SURAH	6	NIJI*	1
CUPCA*P	3	BATA*	4	KAHA*M*	1	RATA*TE	1
HA**	1	K*A*S	1	JAV*GAL	2	GAS*TI*DAL	1
SADAR	1	MUKA*M	1	JAHARI*LA*	1	KUFA*M*	1
RAHEV*	1	GAS*TI*	1	FA*DES*A*MUSA*R	1	S*ERA*	1
TU*P*A*,'	1	X*AHARANA*	1	DARAVA*JA*	1	K*OLO	1
B*ARF	4	DU*K*A*N	1	JAGA*N*	1	FARE	1
E	1	KI*R*A*	1	TEV*DU*	1	PATTOV*	1
JI*VIKO	1	PA*RJAN	1	PARIVA*ROV*	1	BEKA*R	2
K*ATARA*	1	FUTPAUN	1	FA*YOJIT	3	FAK*IL	5
XRA*V*SAPURX	2	FUDAG*A*AXAN	1	KAHA*KI	1	CA*IAKOV*	1
B*ALI*	1	B*A*V*TI	2	FAVAGAT	1	FUSAKO	1
HAL	2	PRAYA*S	2	BAKA*YA*	1	FERIYAR	1
KARA*YEV*	1	S*RI*	3	K*A*N	1	DUK*	1
TYO*HA*RO*V*	1	FAVASAR	1	VETAN	3	RIJALT*G*AR	1
FUTTEJIT	1	B*I*P*	2	LAGA	1	B*AG	4
FA*DAMI*	2	FISAMEV*	2	SAMMILIT	2	KARMACA*RIYOV*	3
FAPRIY	7	VYAVAHA*R	3	KA*RYA*LAY	1	TOR*AP*OR*	1
FAE*CI*	2	V	1	SAMA*CA*R	4	K*A*LI*	1
MILI*	8	RAM	6	KAREV*GE	2	KYOKI	2
KAR*I*	1	MEHANAT	1	PARIN*A*M	1	NJRBA*AR	1
KAREGA*	1	K*ULA*	1	VIVARAN*	2	KA*RY	8
FANUB*AV	1	DETE	4	S*I*G*R	2	FA*VEDAN	2
P*A*FINENS	1	KAMPANIYA*V*	1	KARANA*	7	CA*HATI*	5
FAPANA	1	PI*RN*	1	FA*R*I*	5	VAL	2
RA*ZI	2	PA*AS*A*	2	MV	2	JA*NTE	2
HOGV*	2	KULPATI*	2	FUPLABD*I*	2	VANCIT	2
RAK*NA*	3	CA*HIE*	2	JOKI	2	FINVIGI	2
LETR	2	VIHI*N	2	B*ALE	4	EK	5
SAV*KALP	2	PAIQHAD	2	FAV*TARGAT	2	BE*X*EGEV*	2
FA*GARA*	4	VIS*VAVIDDA*YALA	2	FAPNE	4	PARI*Q*AKOV*	2
TI*FE	2	DI*FE	2	PA*RIH*MIK	2	DENE	5
NHI*V*	2	V*D*E*R	2	KARTI*YAH	2	DER	2
V*D*R	2	VITTI*Y	2	A*B*AV	2	KA*RN*	2
BATLA*YI*	2	JA*T*	2	HO*	2	NO*TIK	2
JIMME*DARI*	2	TI*	4	JISKA*	3	NIRVA*H	2
KATRE*	2	UNHEV*	2	PUN	5	PADGRHAN	2
KARNA*	2	PAR*A*KA*VGRS	2	FI	4	NETA*FOU*	2
TT*	2	SART*K	2	PAZIKA*OV*	2	NE*	2
KA*RE*Y	1	SARA*HNA*	2	KARNE	5	BAJA*YE	2
FUNKI*	2	FA*LOCNA*	2	KARNI*	3	FUCIT	4
SAMJI*	2	GOVAV*S*	2	RAQ*A*	2	JA*Y	6

MAHODAY	2	FANEK	2	BU*CAR*	2	K*A*	2
NOV*	2	PRATIDIN	2	HAJAROV*	2	GA*Y	2
BE*LOV*	2	VAD*	2	HINDUFOV*	2	PAVITRA	2
FAST*AL	2	KA*RYOV*	3	FISI*	5	PRAKA*R	7
FES*IYA*FI*	2	KELOV*	2	B*A*RAT	34	PRATINID*ITV	3
RANAVI*R	2	HEV*	12	NAKAD	5	PURASKA*R	11
S*RI	2	FA*NAND	2	S*UKLA*	2	MA*TRA	2
PRA*DES*IK	2	K*ILA*R*I*	8	ZO	2	KA	16
SAVA*D*IK	2	PIC*AR*A*	2	VIKAS	2	K*ANW	2
JAGANER	2	WA*V*G	2	Q*ETRA	4	B*O*GOLIK	2
FIST*ITI	2	RUNDELAK*ANW	2	SAMA*N	7	JAMI*N	2
PAT*ARI*LI*	2	KA*RAR*	8	KIIFOV*	2	PA*TA*	3
FISALIYE	5	SIV*C*A*	2	FAVAS*Y	2	RA*TRI	2
SEVA*	3	GUNWE	2	BADAMA*S*	2	TELL*P*ON	2
VYAKTI	7	BA*IKAR	2	T*E*LOV	2	TAMANC*E	2
C*A*KU*	2	RAK*KAR	3	G*AROV*	2	FANDAR	3
PRAVESH	2	PA*KAR	2	VA*RA*DA*TEV*	2	KAR*NE	2
SAP*AI	4	SAEV*GE	2	TELI*P*ON	2	FUPAB*OKTA*FOV	2
DARAVA*JE	3	P*ON	2	FUSASE	5	PRAB*A*VIT	5
ME*V*NE	10	KA*RYKRAM	2	FA*YOJAN	9	MUJ*E	12
JANAKA*PI*	2	MILLI*	2	MAN	3	VIC*A*R	2
FUTPANNA	3	SAMPRDA*Y	2	PRERAR*A*	2	FA*STRELIYA*	18
CE*MPIYAN	13	CAMATKA*R	2	HE	6	SA*BIT	5
TA*JA*	5	SAMA*PT	2	TRIKOR*I*Y	2	BEV*SAN	2
FEV*W	2	HEJEJ	2	KAP	2	H*V*K*ALA*	2
FIV*GLE*ND	2	NYUJI*LE*ND	2	K*A*FI*	2	TFST	2
H*V*K*LA	2	PI*Q*E	2	RAHNE	2	FA*STRELIYA*FI	4
SABSE	3	KAMJOR	2	MA*NI*	2	SPAOT	2
FA*SCARYJANAK	2	MA*N	4	HALKA*	2	NAHT*VI*	2
MA*NA	2	HALAKA*	2	MA*NA*	2	SAKTA*	2
DIVASI*Y	2	MAHA*RAT*	2	HA*SIL	2	VTH*V	2
KAPJI*T	2	BE*ST	2	T*RI*	2	P*FINAL	4
ME*COV*	2	KAPILDEV	2	FA*L	3	RA*N*DA	2
LITIL	2	MA*STAR	2	SANI*	2	GA*VASKAR	4
RAVI	4	S*A*STRI*	2	PTCOV*	2	JIMMI*	2
AMARNA*T*	2	BV*DARBA*Y	2	FAZAHARUDI*N	2	SACHAMUC	1
TORNA*MENT	4	VIS*GV*	2	B*A*RAY	2	DURGA*TI	2
S*RMNA*K	2	FA*FIYE	2	JARA*	2	VAKJAR	2
DA*LEV*	2	NYUJI*LE*N*D	2	VIRQD*	2	PAHALA	2
6	16	VIKET	12	S*A*NDAR	2	S*URUA*T	2
9	7	RANOV*	2	LQ*Y	2	PA*R	2
HAMA*RI	2	PRATIB*A*FOV*	2	JAV*G	2	LAG	4
BALLEBA*JI*	4	CAMAK	2	K*Q	2	BE*X	2
GEV*DABA*JI*	2	D*A*R	2	MOT*ARI*	2	FAGALE	3
VEV*	2	NAMBAR	2	BALLEBA*JOV*	2	B*ARI*	2
FOVAR	2	RAN	3	SIMAT	2	CE*MPIAYANOV*	2
MA*RA*	4	DU*SARA*	10	FA*SA*N	4	LAQ*Y	5
S*RI*KA*NT	2	YOHINDAR	2	FAMARNA*T*	2	FAJAHARUODI*N	2
SAHA*RE	4	NYU*JI*LE*ND	4	VIRQD*	5	PA*IR	2
HAMAR*RI*	2	*AH	2	KUL	3	S*AMANA*K	2
RACA*YA*	2	KAPILE	2	FOR*	2	CETAN	2
HA*RA*	2	CE*MPIYANOV*	2	DURGATI	2	KR	2
VARGOV*	2	YA*D	2	RAHEGI*	2	FAPAR*	2
BE*X*I	2	PAHUV*CANA*	5	FEVAREST	2	CAW*NE	2
JE*SA*	8	CA*V*D	2	SITA*RE	2	CH*ONF	2
ST*ITI	9	FE*SI*	7	ME*C*	4	MAHATVAHI*N	2
YOJI*LEND	2	HI*C*	2	VA*LA	2	FANTIM	4
NIRNA*YAK	2	NYOJI*LE*ND	2	KE*N	2	PAHOV*CE	2
MAHATVAPORN*	2	SAB*T*	2	NIYAMIT	2	B*A*RTI*Y	3
BALLEBA*JI	2	G*UTNE	2	TEK	2	SA*T	2
SKOR	4	CETA	2	BINNI*	2	PAHOV*CA*	2
FANT	2	PAQ*	4	B*ARAY	2	FA*S*A*YE*V*	4
JAGA*FI	2	JISSE	2	HOKAR	3	VIZ*OV*	2
VISV	2	HARA*NA*	2	FA*SA*	2	MA*Z	2
MRAG	2	MARI*CIKA*	2	HOFI*	2	JARKI	2
SIDANI*	2	K*ELE	2	P*AFINAL	2	RE*Y	1
SACAMUC	1	JOA	1	DUNIYA*	1	FA*STIKOV*	1
SE*YAD	1	HA*S*IM	2	FUPAKULAPATI	2	FALI*GAI*	1
MUSLIM	1	YU*NI*VARSITI*	2	JANA*	1	SAYYAD	1
MADRA*S	1	FANTARRA*OTRI*Y	1	FANTAD*A*ARMIK	1	SAB*A*	4
PAL*A*	1	FUSMA*NIYA*	1	FAV*GREJI*	2	FAHAMIYAT	1
DEK*ATE	5	FAV*S*A*NUVA*D	1	SAMPA*DAK	1	MA*NAVATA*	3
FUB*ARATI*	1	CETANA*	2	FA*D*A*RIT	1	KAMETI*	1
CEYARME*N	1	MA*FIKAL	1	VA*M*N	1	BRK	1
FA*B*A*RI*	1	HU*M*	4	JAHAM*	1	VIB*INN	5
D*ARMOV*	4	FEKAZIT	1	SAMMA*N	1	FEKATA*	1
VIQAY	2	JAGRITE	1	LOGOV*	14	MEL	1
MILA*P	1	BALA*A*VA*	1	PARAMPARA*FOV*	1	RACANA*TMK	1
FAB*IVYAKTI	1	D*A*RMIK	3	MU*LYOV*	1	NE*TIK	1
MA*NAVI*Y	1	PAHALUFOV*	1	PROTSA*HAN	1	SA*MPRADA*YIK	4
TANA*V	3	B*RA*M*TIYOV*	1	YUDD*	4	PI*RRIT	1
Q*EZOV*	2	CIV*TA*	2	VYAKT	8	PA*RASPARIK	1
MIZATA*	1	S*A*V*TI	2	BAL*A*VA*	1	SAV*SA*R	2
MATB*EDOV*	1	S*IKA*R	2	D*ARM	3	SAMAJ*A*	5
TUKAR*E	2	MATOV*	1	FANTAR	1	TAY	2

FA*TANKAVA*DI*	1	TARI*KOV*	1	FA*PAKA*	1	NIMANZAR*	1
SVI*KAR	2	KARAKE	2	FEHASA*S	2	TAMA*M	2
VIDVA*NOV*	1	FISLA*M	5	FUPAYUKT	1	S*IQ*A*NUSA*R	1
PES*E	1	PRAVAND*AK	1	HU*N*	1	TRAH	1
VIDVAN	1	DA*VA*	1	RAK*ATA*	2	PIC*AJE	7
CA*LI*S	1	SA*	2	LOV*	1	VIV*INM	1
MA*NANE	4	VA*LOV*	8	PA*YA*	1	JIN	2
KARITA*	1	MA*NAV	1	HE*SIYAT	1	KISI*	14
B*INN	1	FISI*LIFE	1	FE*SA*	4	VYA*VAHA*RIK	1
D*ARMNIRAPEG*	1	KAHUM*	1	GALAT	6	KARI*R	2
RAHAKAR	1	MO*KAK	3	FUNAMEV*	2	SAV*K*YA*	1
FI*SA*FI*	1	YAHU*DI*	1	JE*N	1	BO*DD*	1
PA*RA*SI*	1	SIK*	3	T*E*	3	SAMUDA*Y	2
MERA*	3	VA*STA*	1	JINAKI*	1	GJNTI*	1
BEHATAI*N	1	FINSA*NOV*	1	HONA*	1	VYAKTIYOV*	8
BADATARTI*N	1	FINSA*N	1	S*ATA*BDIYOV*	1	BA*VAJU*D	1
FANAB*IZ*	1	FAC*I*	1	RAK*ATE	3	SAMRAND*	1
JISE	4	J*EZ	5	VYA*K*YA*	2	DJK*A*YA*	1
FISAKF	4	SAMAJ*	7	FA*TE	5	RA*JANE*TIK	2
FE*TIHA*SIK	2	JINHOF*NE	1	HAKI*KAT	1	PARDA*	1
NA*L	1	FISKE	1	KUC	6	FANVYA*YIYOV*	1
FA*CARAR*	1	S*IQ*A*FOV*	1	K*ILA*P**	1	TI*SARE	1
RU*L*IVA*DIYOV*	1	VIROD*I*	1	VICA*R	6	D*A*RA*	3
D*A*RAR*A*YEV*	1	JYA*DA*	6	FUDA*R	1	K	2
VUS*KIL	1	PA*TE	1	MAV*DA*KINI*	6	PITA*	7
SABASE	3	SIV*G*AL	3	MERAX*	1	BAV*MBFI*	1
DARAFASAL	1	BAV*MBAFI*	1	RA*M	6	B*A*RAVA*J	1
JE	2	PI*	9	MEE	1	BETI*	3
SULU*K	1	HE*KI	1	FUSKI*	2	FIMEJ	1
RIGA*R*ANE	1	KOS*IS*	4	RA*JAKAPU*R	1	RU*QT	1
FUNAKI*	10	HI*ROFIN	4	VAHI*	5	FUSANE	10
DIV*PAL	1	VE*SA*	4	SVLU*K	1	FEKS*AN	1
FIL*OV*	2	K*ILA*P*	2	PRE"	2	PRAD*A*N	2
KA*RA*	1	S*RI*DEVI*	1	JAYA*PRADA*	1	K*US*I*	2
FEKTRFSEV*	1	SI*NIYAR	1	FTJJAT	2	KARATI*	3
SALAL**	1	FA*GA*	1	HI*RO	2	SUJ*A*V	2
PASAV*D	1	PARIPAKV	1	GAHRE	1	SVARV*P	1
DARS*AKUV*	1	PARICIT	1	KARAVA*NA*	1	FUMRA	1
KIS*OR	1	TA*FIP	1	BAL*E	1		

FITNI*	1	GOPANI*YATA*	1	BARATANEVA*LE	1	FA*JA*D	4
DIK*A*NE	1	SVAYV*	1	D*ANY	1	KITANE	1
FA*TMGO*RAV	1	FNUB*AV	1	RAHA	1	B*A*VNA*FOV*	1
S*ABDOV*	3	BA*V*D*	2	PA*NA*	1	SAMB*AV	2
SISAKATE	1	DEK*KAR	2	FUNSE	2	MUV*H	7
S*ABD	2	SUNKAR	3	FUFUNKI*	1	SISKIYA*N	1
SVAT	1	GAYIV*	1	FA*V*SU	1	POV*C*	1
DA*LE	1	VA*STAV	2	FAJA*D	1	VISTRAT	1
FART*	1	BANATE	1	JINKA*	1	SAV*Q*EP	1
YAHA	1	KAHIV*	1	FA*GA*H	1	R*ARARA*	1
ZIVEDI*	4	TAHASI*LDA*R	1	FA*JA*O	1	MULA*K*A*T	3
KARVA*YI*	1	FA*DMI*	1	B*AROSE	1	MA*LU*M	1
MAGAR	4	SVATAV*ZA*	1	FA*NDOLAN	1	PAT	1
CALATE	3	YADD*API	1	TAHST*L	1	DA*R	1
ZIVEDE	1	FA*SVA*SAN	1	D*AN	2	PADONNAI	1
FUSKE	3	PAKAR*VAR	1	FAJI*R	1	MUJ*	2
FA*S*V*K*A*	2	PRAKAT	1	RASU*K*	1	VYAKI*GA	1
SAV*HAV*D*	1	VESIV*G	4	FUSKI	1	FALO*KIK	1
S*AKYIYOV*	1	PUC*A*	1	JYA*DA	1	MULA*K*A*	1
RU*L*	1	K*AJA*V*CI*	1	GALATI*	1	BECA*RE	1
DO*RA*	1	DEK*E*	1	NAS*VAR	1	PRAST*A*N	1
RU*S	1	GUPTACAR	1	MUK*IIYA*	1	FUSKO	3
FAGRIM	1	KIYE	8	STA*LIN	1	MILANE	1
NICV*ITATA*	1	SAB*I*	7	KARMCA*RIYOV*	2	SAMAJ*KAR	1
K*A*NE	3	SAV*YQGVAS*	1	DA*KTAR	7	FEBAL	1
CINH	1	MAHASUS	1	MURDA*K*A*NE	1	NIKALVA*KAR	1
SUB*A*M	3	SIVANI*	1	ST*IT	3	SASURA*I,	1
HAGA*R	1	CA*V*DI	1	JEVAR	1	FISTARAH	1
MA*L	2	HARA*WADGI*	1	SOEV*P	1	PRAS*N	5
VYAVASA*YI*	1	ROGMUKT	1	X*AG	1	RAMES*	2
SA*HU*	2	VIS*V*S	1	PAGALE	1	TU*	1
FID*AR	2	DO*LAT	1	B*ATAK	1	MAYA*	1
TERE	1	LA*LAC	1	VE*SA*HI	1	TAB	2
SAMHAV	1	HANANE	1	FI*S*VAR	1	C*OR*	2
LAGH*AG	1	PE*V*TALIS	1	MTNAT	2	FANGINAT	1
BANDU*K	1	D*XRI*	1	C*A*YA*FEV*	1	DIK*A*YI*V*	1
DI*V*	1	JA*NEVA*LA*	1	NO*JAVA*N	1	BANDU*KD*ARI*	1
G*ER	1	CUKE	2	FUSMEV*	5	CALO	1
FINHEV*	1	RAJA*JI*	1	P*E*S ALA*	1	DEV*GE	1
JAK	1	BA*RAH	1	BAJ	1	C	1
MAHI*NE	1	YUDD*RAI	1	PU*RV	2	KARAN*VAS*	1
FANUPASTIT	1	HOGAYE	1	LO*LNE	1	BATA*LIYAN	1
RAV*CI*	1	LO*TI*	1	GERHA*JIR	1	KE*FIYYA*	1
TALAR	1	FUPA*D*YA*Y	1	KAHANA*	6	PU*C*A*	2
JANA*	1	C*NIFE	1	FANTAT	1	BAR*	1
MA*HATA*B	2	TIRYAK	1	DRQTI	1	BOLI*	3
PI*C*E	3	K*AR*E	3	DAK*AL	1	FA*PKI*	1
TU*T	2	JAYE	2	BESUD*	1	SOC	2
RAHI	1	BATA*FIYE	1	D*R*AK	1	PALOV*	1
ST*IR	2	K*R*E	1	SUNIYE	1	PUKA*RA*	1
JA*FIYE	2	BOLANA*	1	FA*PSE	2	C*PA*YE	1
BA*TOV*	1	BATOV*	1	KAHLVA*	1	LETE	2
DEK*HA	1	FA*PNE	1	S*AKI*LA*	2	FAPNATV	1
NABI*	4	DEK*TE	1	P*ARIS*TOV*	1	LACC*AN	1
JOK*IM	2	BATA*NE	1	LA*YAK	1	HI	3
TA*RI*P*	1	DEK*I*	2	K*ISAK	1	YU*V*	3
DEK	1	TI*NOV*	1	RAS	1	LIPT	1
MA*HTA*H	1	LA*J	1	DOHRI*	1	G*UTAMOV*	1
C*IPA*	1	VIDA*	1	BA*KAR	1	TATOLANEVA*LI*	1
NAJAROV*	1	TUJ*E	1	Y	1	FA*YI*	1
C*I*K*	1	NI*V*D	1	PAL	1	STABD*	1
G*ABRA*YI*	1	PU*RA	1	D*AD*K	1	GRAHAST*I*	1
LAPATV*	1	FUT*	1	RAHIV*	1	GUHA*P	1
SULAG	1	C*OJAN	1	NI*C*E	1	K*V*C	1
BEHOS*	1	BA*HCV*	1	TA*V*GE	1	KONR	1
SU*K*	1	KARBI*	2	JALT*	1	BOJ*	1
K*ISAKKAR	1	FANDARSE	1	NIKA	1	*LKAR	1
FA*GAN	1	RAK*	3	DIYA	3	HEMA*	5
VAJAH	1	RU*P	4	FI*S*A*	1	PA*LAN	2
POQAR*	1	FAV*T	1	G*U*M	1	P*IRAKAR	1
VAHIV*	1	DIFOL	3	P*E*MILI*	4	BADALA*	1
D*ARMENDRA	1	FALAG	3	KARAVA*	1	DOBA*RA*	2
D*ARAM	1	NAYA*	2	MOR*	2	FA*FEGA*	1
CALEGA*	1	WA*KXARI*	1	PAL*A*FI*	1	PU*RI*	2
FIV*DAR	2	LO*XATA*	1	FANUPAST*ITI	1	DUNIYA*V*	1
FUJAR*	2	SUMIT	1	BEVAP*A*FI*	1	DETI*	2
PA*GALAPAN	1	FA*DIVA*SIYOV*	1	D*I*RE	2	MASI*HA*	1
FA*DIVA*SI*	1	LAR*AKI*	1	S*OB*A*	1	FA*NAV*D	1
YAS*APA*L	1	NIGA*HEV*	1	JUHU*	1	BANGAV*LE	1
T*I*K	1	YEH	4	CARCA*	8	GARM	1
RAHATI*	3	HATYA*	9	VALA*	1	NHIV*	1
FUSKA*	1	BA*P	1	KUS*AL	1	FA*PKO	2
DEK*	2	TASALLI*	2	VARANA*	1	FO*	1
BE*T*E	3	BAD*A*FI*	1	MAMMI*	2	LAGA*TI	1
DAR	2	JATA*	2	MAHILA*	2	S*AKL	1

MAV*DA*KINI	1	FASALI*	1	SAVA*LOV*	1	J*AR*I*	1
KO*N	1	PU*C*ANA*	1	LIK*EV*GE	1	LIK*NE	1
VALE	1	FINKO	2	TUMAKO	1	FA*VAJ	1
P*OTOGRA*P*AR	1	P*OTO	1	C*A*P	1	DI*JIYE	1
MISEJ	1	JOJAP*	1	YA*NI*	1	BA*TCI*T	1
BE*T*	1	SACMUC	1	CALA*FI*	1	SUNATE	1
LIHA*J	1	ROMA*V*S	4	FA*FI*V*	1	SAHAN	2
FEKADAM	1	FIJU*L	2	FAPVA*H	4	SACCA*FI*	1
JITANA*	1	PARSE*NTEJ	1	VOMA*V*S	1	FAPBA*HEV*	1
RAHI*V*	3	JISM	1	KAHI*V*	4	JAK*M	1
KA*NIS*A*N	1	PITA	1	FITANE	2	DUS*MAN	2
CALA	1	FUNAKO	1	KYA	3	PA*GAL	1
HU*	1	SA*MANE	1	SW	1	ROMAV*S	1
KARU*V*GI*	1	PI*T*	1	PIC*E	1	FPVA*H	1
P*E*LI*	1	FAP*VAHE*	1	NIKALTI*	1	HE*V	1
TERI*	1	GANGA*	1	ME*LI	1	RAK*ANE	1
K*ABAROV*	1	YA*NI	1	P*E*LA*HE	1	FA*PAKA	1
GA*LI*	1	CARCA	1	RAHANA*	1	CA*HEGA*	1
TERI	2	PRASID*I*	1	DA*H	1	SAKU*V*	1
BARE	2	K*ABAREV*	1	FUR*A*	1	P*A*YADA*	1
LA*FIN	1	G*ATIYA*	1	MERA	1	MATALAB	1
O	2	SAP*ALTA*	1	K*ABARE	1	P*E*LVA*TI*	1
DUS*AMANI*	1	BAR*A*NA*	1	PAZIKA	1	C*APA	1
HOTAL	1	COLA*	1	NAV*GA*	2	DA*V*S	1
BEP*IKTI*	1	TAMAS*A*	1	BATA*FIFE	1	PABLISITI*	2
RAM	1	K*AD	1	FUR*A	1	POSTOV*	1
PURI*	2	TARA*H	1	BARBA*D	1	C*AHATE	1
K*ABA	1	K*V*DAN	1	PAZIKA*	1	PA	1
KES	2	K*V*ADAN	1	KARTI*	1	K*ELANA	1
C*A*HATE	1	LIK*	1	BEFIJJATI*	1	HOTA	1
F*QR	1	BA	1	STE*V*D	1	NA*K	1
G*UASATI*	1	SAR*AK	5	FAHIV*SA*	1	MA*RG	1
KIS	2	KAMBAK*T	1	DA*N	1	B*AGVA*N	1
KASAM	2	K*AFI*	1	FAB*I	1	TRAV*K	1
DA*YAI	1	DAYANA*	1	CEHARE	1	FA*NA	1
JA*FEV*	1	HIV*SAK	2	GAW*W*OV*	2	S*ARI*P*OV*	1
B*A*S*A*	1	KAHIYE	1	CALATA*	1	MAHA*MA*NAV	1
KA*LI*	1	MIRC	1	SAMAJ*ATA*	1	HAMA*M	1
DASTE	1	NAGARPA*LIKA*	1	BA*LIKA	1	MURGA*SAN	1
MUHAMBATNA*HA*	1	B*IJVA*YA*	1	CAV*DI*	1	SIR	2
BALI*	1	CAL*	1	MARAHAM	1	PATTI*	1
FINAYAT	1	GAV*JE	1	RA*L	3	FUGE	1
GAD*E	1	SI*V*G	1	ROJA*NA*	1	BISMILLAH	1
KARTE	2	KAP*AN	1	CALANE	1	FI*D	1
BAKARE	1	MILTA*	2	B*U*SA*	1	DIMA*G	1
FAJV*R	1	PAV*JAR	1	FITANA	1	FUT*ALA*	1
PUT*ALA*	1	NARASOV*	1	SUB*AH	1	KISSA	1
PAKAR*AI-E	4	FIANI*	1	CALE	3	GOYA*	1
KISI	1	JEB	1	KA*T	1	HOV*	1
BA*RIS*	1	HATI*	1	FADDE	1	SUNDARI*	1
KICAR*	1	FITARA*	1	MA*NOV*	1	KOI*	1
FAFI*	2	VIVA*H	1	HETU	2	RAP*AA*R	1
BACI*	1	K*UCI	1	P*URTI*	1	DIK*ALA*	1
GAW*W*H*I*	1	PAHIYA	1	P*UL	1	TA*S	1
P*LORA*	1	P*A*FIUNTEN	1	C*AKKE	1	HAMARE	1
PAVIZ	1	PE*VELIYAN	1	PAR*A	1	FA*MAN	1
P*ANAN	1	STAR	1	TRE*K	1	JI*V	3
DAP*ATAR	2	PAHUV*CANE	1	FUT*A*	3	DA*LATE	1
MEKAP	1	JAMHA*FIYA*V*	1	MO*N	1	J*V*DE	1
DAV*DE	1	SAMET	2	FUTA*R	1	JA*TA	1
CA*LI	1	RYA*LI	1	FAV*TARA*X*TRI*Y	1	MAHA*S*OK	1
G*OX*	1	PARASOV*	1	S*A*M	1	LO*T*TE	1
FANNAY	1	JAG*NY	1	PITA*FI*	1	BAC	2
BECA*RA*	1	FAZA*	1	BAGULE	1	K*AR*A*	1
SARA*	1	SUK*PU*RVAK	1	FUA*	1	FAD*D*E	1
G*USATE	1	PATALI*	1	KAMAR	1	K*A*YA*	1
FA*DARX*YA	1	BE*V*GAH	1	NIRDALI*Y	1	FE	5
FUC*AL	1	GIRA*	1	FIMRA*N	1	LUW*AKATA*	1
YA*ZJ*	1	FANA*YA*S	1	CI*K*	1	FUC*ALA*	1
BACO	1	FIR	2	FA*D*I*	1	SAVA*RIYOV*	1
GARDANEV*	1	K*IR*KIYOV*	1	BACE	1	HFE	1
S*URVI*ROV*	1	FUV*GALIYA*	1	FAV*GUT*E	1	SU*J*A*	1
KA*NOV*	1	T*UV*S	1	K*IR*KI*	1	KU*D	1
MEV*W*AK	1	PARICAY	1	SAP*ARNA*ME	1	PRST*	1
LIK*A	1	BI*VI*	1	NA*MA*LU*M	1	NA*S*E	1
K*I*R	1	BIC*A*	1	PAROSAI*	1	DAHI*	1
BI*S	4	FAK*BA*ROV*	1	JA*YE	4	BACA	1
JAV*HA*V*	1	S*AHARO	1	PURN*	1	YA	1
FA*SIV*K	1	KARP*YU*	5	PUJA*RI*	1	TARANTA*РАН	2
T*A*NEDA*R	1	KATL	1	JA*LAV*D*AR	7	DUKA*NEV*	1
JALA*	1	P*ILO*R	1	HAT*GOLA*	1	P*E*K*A*	1
JISASE	2	BA*JU*	1	MUKTSAR	1	HIV*SA*	3
P*AYRIV*G	1	G*AYAL	1	BI*BINN	1	ST*ANOV*	1
G*ATNA*FEV*	2	MANOBAL	4	GIRA*VAT	1	FA*NI*	1
SVARN*	2	MAV*DIR	2	NIRDES*	4	PARA*K*A*QT*A*	1

HUFI	1	DAHA*R*E
FAMRATSAR	4	DEHA*TI*
DARVA*JE	1	D*ALTE
BACA*V	2	PUKAR
BACA*FEV*	1	BACEV*
NETA*FO*V*	1	FAGE*
FUSAE	1	PI*CE
KITANI	1	FAPRA*D*I*
VISTA*R	1	PIC*LF
BOLTA*	1	PRAMA*N*
MAKBU*L	1	PURA*
KA*V*STEBIL	1	SIPA*HI*
G*A*YAL	2	KARMIYOV*
HE*V*DS	1	FAP
SO*V*PANE	1	FUNOV*NE
SO*V*P	1	FUGRVA*DI*
K*ALAR*A*	1	FES
PRAKA*S*	2	HARJI*T
CALA*YI*V*	1	R*A*R*
FA*TAV*K	4	FUNAKA
GALATP*AHAMI*	1	HAMALA*
JI*P	5	ROKA*
DRA*FIVAR	1	JABA*BI*
BE*DMIV*TAN	1	RAPAT
FUT*ATA*	1	FAK*IR
D	1	DVA*RA
B*U*PFENDR	1	MA*RKAR
KH*ANE	1	MOTAR
TARHA*	2	KAPU*RT*ALA
KOT*I	1	BARA*D
BARSA*TE	1	FITANA*
K*U*NI*	1	G*V*TE
HARI*	1	SAVA*R
FIV*SPE*KTAR	2	JASKI*RAT
FAD*IKA*RIYOV*	2	C*I*N
HATYA*RO	1	BACATE
IAGAYA*	1	GAT
STENGAN	1	D*ARI*
STENGANOV*	1	VA*L
NIKALE	1	GI*
DUKA*NOV*	1	C*IPE
MA*DAL	1	TA*FU*N
SARDA*R	1	SURJI*T
LA*	1	FEV*D
BALKI*	1	RAJNE*TIH
VA*STVIKTA*	1	DRAOTI*VIGAT
FANARU*P	1	SAMJ*O*TE
CAV*DIGAR*	1	TAB*DLE
NIRANTAR	1	CALATA
C*EZOV*	1	VARTMA*H
KENDRA	5	BARANA*LA*
DIS*A*	3	PU*RR*
FARD*	3	SE*NY
B*EJI*	3	NAKODAR
KRAMAS*	3	M*I*L
FILA*KE	3	G*EREBAV*DI*
TA*V*GAR*I*	3	BAXA*LA*
MA*RAKAR	6	FA*HAT
RA*JA*PUR	3	NIVA*SI*
SUKK*H*	3	NA*MAK
PAHUV*CA*YA*	3	DAS*A*
PIC*ALI*	3	MADAR
VIB*U*OAR*	5	FA*MXE
KA*HIRA*	3	FEPI*
PRAT*AM	4	FOMAR
PAD*AH*I*	3	VILIIYEW
FAMPA*YAR	3	SVARU*PAKRIOR*
FANUPAMA*	3	FAB*AYAV*KAR
WA*	3	MIH*A*
RU	3	J*OLE
GILA*S	3	HA*LA*V*KI
HAMADA*NIYA*	3	MOHALLOV*
SADASYI*Y	3	KE*BINET
MAV*NZIYOV*	3	HAXA*
JA*YEV*GE	3	PA*RXI*
FANNA*DRAMUK	3	PRACA*R
SAMBOD*IT	3	KA*RYAKARTA*FOV*
B*ULA*KAR	3	BEGUNA*H
VYA*PT	3	SUDA*R
NIBAXANE	3	B*U*MIKA*
RIJARV	3	GE*R
FURAVA*DIYOV*	3	FISTEMA*L
KARA*YE	3	VIPAG*I*
FUNASE	3	MILEV*GE
MASALE	7	SARAKA*RI*

H*I*	2
Q*ZOV*	1
YADI*	1
JANBA*B	1
BAKO*L	1
B*AGATI*	1
HE*RA*N	1
HAT*	1
PIC*LF	1
SAS*ASZ	1
CO*K	1
TARSEM	2
RA*FIFALEV*	2
KARKE	1
TURANT	1
PE*DAL	2
FAI*	12
SIV*G*	2
SIVILLA*FINS	1
LIST	1
FULLEK*NI*Y	2
P*AYARIV*G	1
P*AYFRIV*G	1
T*ANE	1
PARIST*ITIYA*	1
PI*CA*	2
DOPAHAR	1
SA*FIKAL	1
KA*V*D	1
SPI*D	1
NAHI	1
FAV*DAR	1
FUGRAVA*DIYOV*	1
SA*RA*V*S*	1
DAHAR*E	1
DAYANI*YA	1
KA*R	3
SUB*ANPUR	1
NA*KA*	1
ROD	1
BASAV*T	1
G*U*MATI*	1
BARNA*LA*	1
FA*RDAR	1
SAMAJ*ATE	2
DA*YITV	1
SAV*T	1
TA*RI*K*	1
BAR*TA*	1
PARIST*ITIYOV*	1
FA*TAV*KAVA*D	3
SAHAYOG	3
BALOV*	3
KARP*YU	3
G*AXANA*	6
KINTU	3
H*AMIK	3
GOPA*LAGAV*J	6
BANA*NE	5
LA*X*I*	4
CINTA*JANAK	3
XERESA*	3
FUPARA*QTRAPATI	3
SU*WA*NI*	4
FAL	3
GI*T	3
S*ATARAV*J	3
MOHAMMAD	3
HASTA*Q*AR	3
PURA*NE	3
KASBE	3
DES*I*	3
DAS	3
MANZI*	3
SO*V*PE	6
JAYALALITA*	3
FA*VA*HAN	3
GIRAP*TA*RI*	3
FUPADRAVOV*	3
SPAQX	3
NA*REBA*JI*	3
VA*HAN	3
NETA*	4
PRAD*A*NAMANZI*	3
KA*RYA*LAYOV*	3

FATWA*L	29
T*A*NOV*	1
JADA*	4
TUMHEV*	1
KA*V*GRESI*	1
HATYARE*	1
CA*HE	2
SA*P*	2
RAHE*	1
FUGRVA*DIYOV*	3
HE*D	1
SIV*G	1
LU*T	1
HAT*IYA*R	6
FA*TMASAMARPAN*	1
MARC	1
VED	2
FA*VA*S	2
FI*LA*KE	1
FUNPE	2
FANA*P	1
GA*RD	2
HAMLA*VAROV*	1
KARA*	1
JISME	2
MEV*FE	1
K*ANA*	4
STA*RT	1
FUGRAVA*DI*	3
GOLIYA*V*	1
KAPU*RT*ALA*	1
RAHASYAPU*RN*	1
JASSOCA*YAL	1
HO*SALE	1
HATYA*FEV*	1
FANUMA*N	1
JISMEV*	2
STENGAND*ARIYOV*	1
C*OR*KAR	1
RANI*	1
VIHA*R	1
MUK*YAMAV*Z*I*	1
SAV*BAND*	1
KJI*	1
FESA*	1
DA*LANE	1
LO*GOV*VA*L	1
KRAM	1
RAHATA	1
DRAOI*GAT	1
SAP*A*YE	3
FA*S*VA*SAN	3
XIKAR*IYA*V*	3
RAJF	7
HUYI*	3
FINKA*R	7
CA*KU*	6
BTHA*R	3
HAMALA*VAROV*	3
FASPATA*I,	5
RATN	2
PADM	6
KE*D	3
FADA*LAI	3
TA*YEB	3
SEX*I*	5
SUH*I*	6
S*A*HID	3
LIK*A*	3
SXI*L	3
JULAKIYA*	3
P*ATE	3
GYA*RAH	3
HAXA*YE	3
FA*S*A*	3
BE*X*AK	4
MATAB*EDOV*	3
FASAV*TOQ	3
SAK*TI*	3
SIK*OV*	7
SU*CANA*FOV*	3
FUPALABD*	3
GRIHAMAV*ZI*	3
SADAN	6
SA*MA*NY	3

JAMMU*	3	PRAS*A*SAN	3	KA*LEJ	5	PRAS*NOTTAR	4
ST*AGIT	7	GAMB*I*R	3	KARA*YI*	3	FAV*GREJOV*	1
RA*QTRVA*DIYOV*	1	SAN	2	SAV*GRAM	1	FA*RAMB*	1
FAV*GREJO	2	C*OR*O	1	JANATA	1	FUX*	1
K*ARI*	1	KRA*V*TIKA*RIYOV	1	BAMOV*	1	BAV*DU*KE	1
S*A*SAN	1	HILA*	1	SAMART*AN	1	BA*BJU*D	1
FAV*GREJ	1	S*ASAK	1	MAHA*N	1	FA*V*DOLANO	1
FA*V*NDOLANKA*RI	1	DABA*NE	1	PRA*KAR	1	VARQO	1
FA*JA*DI*	1	HAMARI*	1	LAR*A*FI*	1	X*APP	1
VA*DI*	1	FAK*A*LI*	1	PRATI*	1	DIL*	1
HAMDARDI*	1	KARAN*	1	VA*DIYOV*	1	DAMAN	1
P*O*J	1	DAHEJ	1	HATYA*YOV*	1	SA*Q*Y	1
FA*VKALAN	1	LAG*MAN*	1	SA*S	4	S*AKUNTALA*	1
MITTI*	3	TEL	4	BAHU*	3	SUD*A	1
C*IR*AKE	1	CAS*MADI*D	1	GAVA*H	2	KA*MOV*	1
CASMDI*D	1	PRA*Y	1	SAKATA	1	KYOV*KI*	1
MU*JU*D	1	C*IR*AKA*	1	LAGA*NA*	1	PARANTU*	1
FAMUK	1	TARI*KE	1	PARI*VA*R	1	FA*ST*A*FOV*	1
MA*NYTA*OV*	1	FANU*SA*R	1	TARIKA*	1	PRATI*DIN	1
BAW*ATA*	1	PA*RIVA*RIK	1	VE*VA*HIK	1	PRAB*AV	1
PAR*ATA*	1	DONO	1	JAVA*N	1	FAT	1
R*A*VUK	1	B*AVUKTA*	1	KARU*	1	JESE	1
PATI*	2	SVAYAM	1	C*IR*AK	1	STOV	1
SIDD*A*NT	1	SAMH*A*VANA*	3	FAB*YUKT	1	NIRDOO	1
MA*NANA*	1	CA*HIYE	1	SID*A*NT	1	PARIST*ITI	1
FA*ST*A*FOV*	1	MA*NYATA*FOV*	1	FAR*ANA*	1	FAPRA*D*	2
TARAP*	1	MU*LYA*V*KAN	1	PAR*EGA	1	SAVTAV*ZATA*	1
VAKTITV	1	PRA*PTI*	1	SAV*G*AO	1	LJYA	1
DOQA*ROPIT	1	SASUR	1	SASU*RALAOV*	1	DOOI	1
MANANA*	1	UYA*YOCIT	1	SAHI*	1	SAVV*Y	1
KASU*RVAP	1	SAVARN	1	FUK*AR*	1	KROD*	1
MUSAHAROV*	1	PI*TA*	1	S*OS*IT	1	RA*MJANYA	1
FEWAVOKET	1	BATAYA*	1	FUKT	1	DURB*GYAPU*RN*	1
SA*F*DA*T	1	T*AH*	1	HURMUJPUR	1	B*AYAB*I*T	1
MUSAHAR	1	BACCOV*	1	GA*V*	1	KOTSAV	1
FAPRE*I	5	HANA*YA*	1	FAVSAR	1	PRA*T	2
SAV*D*YA*	1	YAZ*	1	SA*V*YKAL	1	B*AJAN	1
PRAVACAN	1	MAV*ZO	1	SASVAR	1	PAT*	1
SAV*SKRAT	1	SAB*AOAN*	1	VADD*	1	BRANDOV*	1
VA*DVIVA*D	1	NA*TAK	2	FA*DI*	1	BA*LIKA*O*V*	1
S*ASZASAZ	1	SAV*CA*LAN	1	YOGA*SAN	1	D*ANURVIDD*A*	1
CAMATKA*RI*	1	PRADRS*AI	1	KA*S*I*	1	FOM	1
YA*DAV	2	PA*NDE	1	D*ARMS*A*LA*	1	BAGAL	1
KUV*FA*	1	GANDA*	1	MAHA*PA*LI*CA*	1	KARA*FEV*	1
TA*KI*	1	RA*D*ES*YA*H	1	KESARI*	1	RA*JENDRA	1
TIVA*RI*	1	FA*DI	1	SA*V*SAD	1	S*YA*MLA*L	1
HAV*DAL	1	FA*HATOV*	1	K*OJAVA*V*	1	B*ARATLA*L	1
LA*PATA*	1	KATVA*NE	1	LO*TE	1	B*ELU*PUR	1
FAPHARAN*	1	MURGA*	1	GARAJ	1	VA*RA*N*ASI*	1
JESI*J	1	NA*GARI*	1	HAV*DALI*	1	RA*ZI*	1
PARAM	1	MURK*	1	KIYA	1	GURU*DVA*RA*	1
PRAB*AV*D*AK	1	MAHA*HV*ZI*	1	HAPRV*S*	1	G*ATANA*YOV*	1
Q*OB*	1	KAX*OR	1	KA*RVA*FI*	1	JANTU*	1
VIZ*AN	1	PRAYOGA*TMAK	2	PARI*Q*AA*	2	KI*SA*P*B*A*VIT	1
TIT*I*	1	VISTRIT	1	JA*NKA*RI*	1	PARI*Q*AA*RT*I*	1
BIB*AGA*D*YAQ*	1	DA*	2	FEC	1	GANDEVIYA*	1
R*ARTIYE	1	MAJDU*R	1	JILA*	1	DINOQV*	1
RA*MNAGAR	1	RA*JKI*Y	1	BA*LI*CA*	1	FINTAR	1
PRAD*ANA*CARY	1	SU*CIT	1	KENDR	1	SAV*ST*AGAT	1
VYAKTI*GAT	1	HA*FI*SKU*L	1	KI*Q*AA*ZA*OV	1	GRAHAVIZ*A*H	1
FAPREL	1	MEVA*LA*L	1	PA*L	3	SMA*RAK	1
VA*LIVA*L	1	PRATI*YOGI*TA*	1	SA*V*Y	2	KAMPA*FUV*D	1
TE*LI*P*O*	1	FEKSCEV*J	1	ME*DA*N	1	PADA*D*IKA*RI*	1
CUNE	1	MAHA*NAGAR	1	LOKDAL	1	VARIQX*	2
FUPA*D*YQ*	1	SAV*KATA*	1	PA*V*DEY	1	FURP*	1
GURU*	1	VAKTAVY	1	MAHA*PA*LICA*	1	FAD*IKA*RIYO	1
V*	1	NIYAM	1	TA*K	1	VASU*LI*	2
D*AMAKI*	2	JANE	1	KATU*	1	NIV*DA*	2
BA*V*S	1	P*A*TAK	1	NIRD*ARAN*	1	MA*AL*	1
NYA*YA*LAY	1	NIRAST	1	RABJU*D	1	RAVE*YE	1
BADLA*V	1	KA*RVA*HI*	1	CARIT	1	MA*NAS	1
SAV*G*NE	1	SARJI*	1	HAV*DI*	1	EPA*S	1
SUV*DAR	1	PA*X*	1	HOLI*	4	CITVAR*A*	1
BABBAN	1	VYAKTI*	1	S*AM	1	LO*T	1
ST*AL	1	MRATYU*	1	MRATAK	1	B*AFI*	1
FIS*	1	RA*QTRAPATI*	2	B*AVAN	2	DARBA*R	2
FA*YOKIT	2	SA*DE	2	SAMAROH	2	JE*L	2
PURUSKA*R	4	VITARIT	2	B*U*QAR*	4	PAD*H*I*	2
PRADA*N	2	LAGATA*R	2	C*AX*E	2	KODES*	2
NA*GARIK	2	FAMRI*CA*	2	P*RA*V*S	2	B*AA*PAT	2
MAHOTSAV	8	LIYAE	2	B*ARTIYE	2	SAMMANIT	2
JINME	2	P*RAV*S	2	SAMITI	3	DIVGAV*T	2
JI*N	2	RI*VO	4	KRAQANA*A*	2	GRAHAN	2
PADMB*UAR*	2	SAMBAV*D*IT	2	RAJEEV	2	SAMI*TI*	2
FAMARI*KI*	2	W*ILLO	2	RIPALE	2	MARTAD	2

PET	2	PRASID*	6	VIS*EQAZ*	2	FEN	2
TAV*DAN	4	SA*MA*JIK	2	KARYKARATA*	2	H*I*MATI*	2
FILA*	2	B*ATT	2	KOL	2	FIV*DIYA*	2
LIMITED	2	LEP*TI*NEV*T	2	FAVKA*S*	2	MANOHARLA*L	2
C*IBBAR	2	D*RU PAD	2	GA*YAK	2	FAMI*NUDDIN	2
DA*GAR	2	VE*Z*YA*NIK	2	B*ARGAVA*	2	GUJARA*T	2
RA*JYA*	2	B*U*TPU*RV	2	CUNA*B	2	FA*UKT	2
KRAQAN*	2	VE*Z*YANIK	2	FA*R	2	FARU*NA*CALAM	2
SALHA*KA*R	2	BOD	2	NAYI*	2	VIB*A*GOV*	1
KA*RYARAT	1	LA*GU*	4	PRAKRITI	1	SAMBAND*I*	1
PRASTA*V	2	VETANAF*A*YOG	1	PRAS*A*SANIK	1	SUD*A*R	1
TAHAT	2	FANUMODAN	1	FA*YOG	1	SAPTA*H	1
H*ER*I*	2	VARTAMA*N	2	VETANAMA*NOV*	1	VARGI*KARAR*	1
SEKS*AN	1	FAP*ASAR	1	FANUSACIVOV*	1	VETANAMA*N	4
NAYE	1	MAHAV*	1	GA*FI*	1	B*ATTA*	1
MU*L	1	MILA*KAR	1	MAHAV*GA*FI*	1	LANDA*	1
LAV*DAN	2	PARAK*ANALI*	1	S*IS*UFOV*	2	JANMA	1
SAV*WE	1	PI*PUL	1	SAMA*CA*RAPAZ	1	BUD*AVA*R	1
YU*NIVARSITI*	1	FINAKA*	1	VAJAN	1	JE*KAB	1
SEN	1	GAHARI*	1	VIMARS*	1	RTN	1
BALARA*M	1	JA*K*AR*	2	PRO	1	DAV*DAVATE	1
SAHAMATI	1	HATYA*FOV*	1	KAR*E	2	JA*NI*	1
K*ED	1	SA*V*PRADA*YIK	2	RAV*G	1	ROO	1
RA*V*XANE	1	SAMAJ*ADA*R	1	D*ARMANIRAPEQ*	1	RA*OXRAB*AKT	1
KARNA*XAK	1	MIK*YAMAV*ZI*	1	KRIOR*	1	HEGAR*E	1
SAV*DEH	1	G*AXANA*FOV*	1	SA*JIS*	1	FAST*TRATA*	1
SAV*VA*DADA*TA*F	1	TA*KATEV*	1	PU*RV*	1	KRARANA*	1
TILAK	1	CETASIV*H	1	S*IQ*A*	1	SAV*ST*A*N	1
PRA*V*GAR*	1	RA*MA*PURA*	1	NA*RMAL	1	S*IVAPUR	1
MILANAKE	1	LAK*ANAFU*	1	VA*RTA*	1	VID*A*N	1
PARIQAD	1	H*I*KRIOR*	1	VA*JAPFYI*	1	P*AP*H*V*D	1
GIU*KOJ	1	VAMU*LA*	1	SANASANI*	1	DI*	0

```

*****
CKLATT FORMANT CASCADE/PARALLEL SYNTHESIZER IMPLEMENTED ON VAX-11/780
*****
      IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
      REAL DB,DBLPNT,EPSILON,XMAXWA
C   EACH OF THE FOLLOWING VARIABLE HOLDS UP TO 5 ASCII CHRACTERS
      REAL QUIT,NAMEV, NAMES(39),NAMEX(39)
      REAL DUMMY
      DIMENSION MAXVAL(39),MINVAL(39),VALUES(39),IPAR(39)
      DIMENSION VARPAR(39),IOC(39),LUCSAV(39),D(5200),IHAVE(5200)
      DIMENSION COEFTC(50)
      COMMON /PARS/IPAR
      COMMON /COEFS/COEFTC
      EQUIVALENCE (D(1),IHAVE(1))
C   CHARACTER SYMBOL FOR EACH OF 39 CONTROL PARAMETER VALUES
      DATA .AIFS/.AV/.AF/.AH/.AVS/.FO/.F1/.F2/.F3/.F4/.FNZ/,
1' A1/.A2/.A3/.A4/.A5/.A6/.AB/.B1/.B2/.B3/.SW/,
1'FGP/.HGP/.FG2/.BGZ/.B4/.F5/.H5/.F6/.B6/.FNP/,
1'BP/.BZ/.BGS/.SR/.LS/.GO/.HFC/
C   MAXIMUM POSSIBLE VALUE OF EACH 39 CONTROL PARAMETER
      DATA MAXVAL/80,80,80,80,500,900,2500,3500,4500,700,80,80,80,
1,80,80,80,80,1000,1500,2000,1,600,2000,5000,10000,
13000,4900,4000,4999,2000,500,500,500,1000,20000,200,80,6/
C   MINIMUM POSSIBLE VALUES FOR EACH OF 39 CONTROL PARAMETERS
      DATA MINVAL/0,0,0,0,0,150,500,1300,2500,200,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,40,40,
1,40,0,0,100,0,100,100,3500,150,4000,
1,200,200,50,50,100,5000,1,0,4/
C   DETERMINATION OF VARIABLE(=1,OR=2) OR CONSTANT(=0)
C   PARAMETERS
C   (PROGRAM SETS=2 IF ACTUALLY VARRIED)
      DATA VARPAR/1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,
1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0/
C
      DATA VALUES/0,0,0,0,0,450,1450,2450,3300,250,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
150,70,110,0,0,100,1500,6000,250,3750,200,4900,1000,250,100,
1100,200,10000,50,47,5/
C   SIZE OF PARAMETER AND WAVEFORM ARRAYS THAT RESIDE IN CORE
      DATA WSIZE/5200/
C
C   NAME OF SOME RESPONSE CHARACTERSTERS
      DATA QUIT,QUIT1,YES,NO,VAR,CON/'Q','Q','Y','N','V','C'/
1000  WRITE(5,1010)
1010  FOR AT('AVNEESH CASCADE/PARALLEL FORMAT SYNTHESIZER /')
C
C
C   SET IF FILE PARAM.DOC EXISTS; IF SO, READ CONFIGURATION
      OPEN(UNIT=1,NAME='PARAM.DOC',TYPE='OLD',ERR=1140)
      OPEN(UNIT=1,NAME='PARAM.DOC',TYPE='OLD',ERR=1140)
      WRITE(5,1020)
1020  FOR AT('READING INITIAL SYNTHESIZER CONFIGURATION FROM FILE
1'PARAM.DOC')
      DO 1060 M=1,13
      N=M+13
      N1=M+26
      READ(1,2617) DUMMY, NAMES(M),VARPAR(M),VALUES(M)
      READ(1,2617) DUMMY, NAMES(M),VARPAR(M),VALUES(M)
      READ(1,2617) DUMMY, NAMES(M),VARPAR(M),VALUES(M)
1060  CONTINUE
C
C   CHANGE CONFIGURATION, CHANGE WHICH PARS ARE VARIABLE
C
1140  WRITE(5,1160)
1160  FOR AT('PRINT AND/OR CHANGE CONFIGURATION(Y,0):')
1170  READ(5,1180,ERR=1140) ANSWER
1180  FOR AT(A1)
1185  IF(ANSWER.EQ.QUIT1)GO TO 1740
      GO TO 1685
1190  WRITE(5,1220)
1220  FOR AT('NAME OF PARAMETER TO BECOME VAR OR CON(QUIT='Q'):')
      READ(5,1260,ERR=1190) NAMEV
      FORMAT(A3)
1260  IF(NAMEV.EQ.QUIT)GO TO 1500
C
      DO 1280 N=1,39
      IF(NAMEV.EQ.NAMES(N)) GO TO 1320
1280  CONTINUE
      WRITE(5,1300) NAMEV
1300  FORMAT('A5,TYPING ERROR,TRY AGAIN')
      WRITE(5,1325) NAMES(N)
      GO TO 1190
1320  MODPAR=YES
      IF(N.LT.35) GO TO 1330
      WRITE(5,1325) NAMES(N)
1325  FORMAT('PARAMETER',A5,'CANNOT BE MADE VARIABLE')
      GO TO 1190
1330  IF(VARPAR(N).NE.0) GO TO 1380

```

```

WRITE(5,1360) NAMEV
1360 FORMAT('A3','IS NOW A VARIABLE')
GO TO 1190
1380 IF(VARPAR(N),N,2) GO TO 1390
C IF VARIED IN PREVIOUS SYM ATTEMPT, CAN'T MAKE IT TO
C A CONSTANT
WRITE(5,1385) NAMEV
1385 FORMAT('A3','CAN NO LONGER BE MADE A CONSTANT')
GO TO 1190
1390 VARPAR(N)=0
1400 WRITE(5,1420) NAMEV
1420 FORMAT('A3','IS NO. A CONSTANT')
1440 FORMAT('DONE')
GO TO 1190
C CHANGE DEFAULT VALUE FOR A PARAMETER
1500 WRITE(5,1520)
1520 FORMAT('NAME OF PARAMETER WHOSE DEFAULT VALUE TO BE CHANGED
1(QUIT='Q'):')
READ(5,1260,ERR=1550)NAMEV
C
1530 IF(NAMEV.EQ.QUIT) GO TO 1740
DO 1540 N=1,39
IF(NAMEV.EQ.NAMES(N)) GO TO 1560
1540 CONTINUE
1550 WRITE(5,1300)NAMEV
WRITE(5,1555)(NAMES(N),N=1,39)
1555 FORMAT(' PARS=',13A4)
GO TO 1500
1560 IF((N.NF.36).AND.(N.NE.37))GO TO 1570
C DON'T CHANGE PARS OR SR IF READING FROM PARAMETER FILE
IF(OPENPA.EQ.0) GO TO 1570
WRITE(5,1565)NAMEV
1565 FORMAT(' CANNOT CHANGE THE VALUE OF ',A3,' ANYMORE')
GO TO 1500
1570 WRITE(5,1580) NAMEV
1580 FORMAT(' NEW DEFAULT VALUE FOR', A3,'='G)
READ(5,1900,ERR=1560)VALUE
C
IF(VALUE.LE.MAXVAL(N)) GO TO 1620
WRITE(5,1600) VALUE,MAXVAL(N)
1600 FORMAT('I6','EXCEED MAXIMUM OF',I5,'TRY AGAIN')
GO TO 1560
1620 IF(VALUE.GE.MINVAL(N)) GO TO 1660
WRITE(5,1640) VALUE,MINVAL(N)
1640 FORMAT('I5','LESS THAN MINIMUM='I5,'TRY AGAIN')
GO TO 1560
1660 MODPAR=YES
VALUES(N)=VALUE
WRITE(5,1440)
GO TO 1500
C
C PRINT CONFIGURATION
C
C
1680 IF(MODPAR.EQ.NO) GO TO 1740
1685 WRITE(5,1690)
1690 FORMAT(' CURRENT CONFIGURATION(NAME,VAR/CON, DEFAULT VALUE: ')
DO 1720 N=1,13
N=N+13
N1=N+26
WRITE(5,1700) N,NAMES(N),VARPAR(N),VALUES(N),N,NAMES(N)
1700 1,VARPAR(N),VALUES(N),N1,NAMES(N1),VARPAR(N1),VALUES(N1)
1720 FORMAT('I2','A4,I2,I6,2('I2','A4,I2,I6))
CONTINUE
GO TO 1190
C
C COUNT NUMBER OF VARIABLE PARAMETERS, NVAR,
C AND PLACE NAMES IN NAMEX(NVAR)
1740 NSAMP=VALUES(37)
DENOM=VALUES(36)/10
DELTAT=(NSAMP*100)/DENOM
NVAR=0
DO 1760 N=1,39
IF(VARPAR(N).EQ.0) GO TO 1760
NVAR=NVAR+1
LOC(NVAR)=N
NAMEX(NVAR)=NAMES(N)
1760 CONTINUE
IF(NVAR.GT.0) GO TO 1800
WRITE(5,1780)
1780 FORMAT(' ILLEGAL CONFIG,NO VARIABLE PARAMS, TRY AGAIN')
GO TO 1680
1800 MAXDUR=((WSIZE/NSAMP)*DELTAT)-20
PRINT*,MAXDUR
WRITE(5,1820)NVAR
C
1820 FORMAT('/ THERE ARE',I2,'VARIABLE PARAMETER')
WRITE(5,1840) DELTAT

```

```

1840  FORMAT(' PARAMETERS ARE TO BE SPECIFIED EVERY',I3,'MSEC')
1860  IF(OPENPA.EQ.0) GO TO 1870
      READ(1,2625)VALUE
      WRITE(5,1867) VALUE
1867  FORMAT(' LENGTH OF UTTERANCE IN MSEC=',I5)
      GO TO 1910
1870  WRITE(5,1880) MAXDUR
1880  FORMAT(' DESIRED LENGTH OF UTTERANCE IN MSEC(MAX=',I4,'): '$)
1885  READ(5,1900,ERR=1867)VALUE
1900  FORMAT(I5)
1910  IF(VALUE.GE.DELTAT) GO TO 1920
      WRITE(5,1300) NAMEV
      GO TO 1860
1920  IF(VALUE.LE.MAXDUR) GO TO 1960
      WRITE(5,1940)VALUE,MAXDUR
1940  FORMAT(' ',I4,' ILLEGAL, MAXIMUM DURATION=',I4,' ,TRY AGAIN')
      GO TO 1860
1960  UTTDUR=VALUE

```

C
C
C

INSERT DEFAULT VALUES INTO PARAMETER TRACKS

```

      NSAMT1=((UTTDUR+20)/DELTAT)-1
      DO 2000 N=0,NSAMT1
        M1=N*NSAMP
        M2=0
        DO 1980 P=1,39
          IF(VARPAR(N).EQ.0) GO TO 1980
          M2=M2+1
          D(M1+M2)=VALUES(N)
1980  CONTINUE
2000  CONTINUE
      WRITE(5,2020)

```

C
C
C

2020 FORMAT(/' DEFAULT VALUES INSERTED IN PARAMETER TRACKS')

C
C
C

PUT VARIABLE DATA FROM FILE PARAM.DOC IN TO PARAMETER TRACKS

```

2040  IF(OPENPA.EQ.0) GO TO 2050
      WRITE(5,2041)
2041  FORMAT(' READING VARIABLE PARAMETRIC DATA FROM FILE
1  'PARAM.DOC')
      READ(1,2043)DUMMY,(DUMMY,M=1,NVAR1)
2043  FORMAT(27A5)
      NVAR1=0
      DO 2045 N=1,NVAR
        IF(VARPAR(LOC(N)).NE.2) GO TO 2045
        NVAR1=NVAR1+1
        PRINT*,NVAR1,NVAR1
        LOCSAV(NVAR1)=N
2045  CONTINUE
        IF(NVAR1.GT.0) GO TO 2047
        WRITE(5,1780)
        STOP
2047  IF(NVAR1.GT.26) NVAR1=26
        NSAMT1=(UTTDUR/DELTAT)-1
        DO 2048 N=0,NSAMT1
          M1=N*NSAMP
          READ(1,2660)TIME,(D(LOCSAV(N)+M1),N=1,NVAR1)
2048  CONTINUE
      CLOSE(UNIT=1)

```

C

ACCEPT MODIFICATION TO PARAMETER TRACKS

```

2050  OLDTIM=0
      SEIPNT=0
      MAXD1=UTTDUR-DELTAT
      WRITE(5,2060)

```

C

2060 FORMAT(/' NAME OF PARAMETER TRACK TO BE MODIFIED

```

1(QUIT='Q'): '$)
2065  READ(5,1260,ERR=2090)NAMEV
2075  IF(NAMEV.EQ.QUIT) GO TO 2600
      DO 2080 N=1,NVAR
        IF(NAMEV.EQ.NAMEFX(N)) GO TO 2120
2080  CONTINUE
      WRITE(5,1300)NAMEV
2090  WRITE(5,2100)(NAMEFX(N),N=1,NVAR)
2100  FORMAT(' VARIABLE PARS=',I6A4)
      GO TO 2050
2120  CONTINUE
      VARPAR(LOC(N))=2
      MAXV=MAXVAL(LOC(N))
      MINV=MINVAL(LOC(N))
2180  WRITE(5,2200)
2200  FORMAT(' T=' $)
2220  READ(5,2240,ERR=2550)TIME
2240  FORMAT(I3)

```

C

QUIT DRAWING CURRENT PARAMETER CONTOUR

```

        IF((TIME, EQ, 0). AND. (SETPNT, EQ, YES)) GO TO 2050
        IF(TIME, LT, 0) GO TO 2050
C   MAKE SURE LEGAL TIME
        IF(TIME, GE, OLDTIM) GO TO 2280
2255    WRITE(5, 2260) TIME, OLDTIM
2260    FORMAT(' ILLEGAL TIME=', I3, ', LESS THEN OLDTIM=', I3)
        GO TO 2180
2280    IF(TIME, LE, MAXD1) GO TO 2320
        WRITE(5, 2300) TIME, MAXD1
C
2300    FORMAT(' ILLEGAL TIME=', I3, 'GREATER THEN MAX=', I3)
        GO TO 2180
2320    NPTS=TIME/DELTAT
        TIME=SETPNT*DELTAT
        POINTR=((NPTS)*ISAMP)+1
2330    WRITE(5, 2340)
2340    FOR AT(V=V)
2345    WRITE(5, 1900, FRR=2550) VALUE
C
C   SEE IF LEGAL VALUE
2369    IF(VALUE, LE, MAXV) GO TO 2400
2370    WRITE(5, 2371) MINV, MAXV
2371    FOR AT(V=V)
        GO TO 2330
2400    IF(VALUE, GE, MINV) GO TO 2420
        GO TO 2370
2420    IF((SETPNT, EQ, YES). AND. (TIME, GE, (OLDTIM+DELTAT
        1))) GO TO 2480
C
C   SET A POINT
        D(POINTR)=VALUE
2460    OLDTIM=TIME
        OLDVAL=VALUE
        SETPNT=YES
        GO TO 2180
C
C   DRAW A LINE
2480    NPTS=(TIME-OLDTIM)/DELTAT
        DVALUE=VALUE-OLDVAL
        EPSLO=0.1
        IF(DVALUE, LT, 0) EPSLO=-EPSLO
        TIME1=OLDTIM/DELTAT
C
        DO 2500 N=1, NPTS
            DBLPNT=FLOAT(N)*FLOAT(DVALUE)
            DBLPNT=DBLPNT/FLOAT(NPTS)
            VALUE2=OLDVAL+IFIX(DBLPNT+EPSLO)
            POINTR=((TIME1+1)*NSAMP)+N
2500    D(POINTR)=VALUE2
        GO TO 2460
C
C   UNRECOVERABLE I/O ERROR, SAVE PARAMETERS AND QUIT
C
2550    WRITE(5, 2560)
2560    FORMAT(' UNRECOVERABLE TYPING ERROR, SAVE PARAMETERS')
C
C   MAKE FILE OF PARAMETER VALUE VS TIME THAT CAN BE LISTED
C   ON LINE PRINTER
C
2600    CONTINUE
2610    OPEN(UNIT=1, NAME='PARAM.LOC', TYPE='E', ERR=2600)
        DO 2620 N=1, 13
            N=N+13
            N1=N+26
            DUMMY=
            WRITE(1, 2617) DUMMY, NAMES(N), VARPAR(N), VALUES(N),
1        DUMMY, NAMES(N), VARPAR(N), VALUES(N),
1        DUMMY, NAMES(N1), VARPAR(N1), VALUES(N1)
2617    FORMAT(' ', A5, A3, I2, I5)
2620    CONTINUE
        WRITE(1, 2625) UTTOUR
2625    FORMAT(' ', I3)
        NVAR1=0
        DO 2630 N=1, NVAR
            IF(VARPAR(LOC(N)), LE, 2) GO TO 2630
C
C
        NVAR1=NVAR1+1
        LOCSAV(NVAR1)=N
2630    CONTINUE
        IF(NVAR1, GT, 0) GO TO 2640
        WRITE(5, 1780)
        GO TO 2900
2640    IF(NVAR1, GT, 26) NVAR1=26
        WRITE(1, 2650) (NAMEX(LOCSAV(M)), M=1, NVAR1)
2650    FORMAT(' ', 26A5)

```

```

      M1=M*NSAMP
      WRITE(1,2660)TIME,(D(LOCSAV(N)+M1),I=1,NVAR1)
2660    FORMAT(13,2615)
2665    CONTINUE
      CLOSE(UNIT=1)
      WRITE(5,2667)
2667    FORMAT('PARAMETER FILE ''PARAM.DOC'' SAVED')
C
C   SET ALL PARAMETERS IN ARRAY IPAR TO DEFAULT VALUES
C   SET ALL PARAMETERS IN ARRAY IPAR TO DEFAULT VALUES
C
      WRITE(5,2675)
2675    FORMAT('/BEGIN WAVEFORM GENERATION')
2676    DO 2680 I=1,39
2680    IPAR(I)=VALUES(N)
C
C   INITIALIZE SYNTHESIZER
C
      XAXA=-1
      XMAXA=-1
C
C   MAIN SYNTHESIZER LOOP, PUT WAVE FORM IN IWAVE(WISIZE1)
C
C   ADD 20 SEC TO DURATION TO INSURE SIGNAL WILL DECAY TO ZERO
C
      NPTS=(UTTDUR+20)/DELTAT
      TIME1=0
      WSIZE1=1
      DO 2740 M=1,NPTS
        POINTR=(M-1)*NSAMP
        DO 2700 N=1,NVAR
2700      IPAR(LOC(N))=D(POINTR+N)
        CALL PARCOE('AXYA')
        CALL COFWAV(IWAVE(WSIZE1),XMAXA)
2740      WSIZE1=WSIZE1+NSAMP
C
C   MAKE SURE SIGNAL IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.0 DB
      DB=20.0*ALOG10(XMAXA/32767)
      WRITE(5,2760) DB
2760    FORMAT('PEAK SIGNAL LEVEL
      1 IN SYNTHETIC WAVEFORM=',F6.1,'DB')
C
C   SAVE WAVEFORM FILE IWAVE(WSIZE1) ON DISK
C
      OPEN(UNIT=1,NAME='IWAVE.I6',TYPE='NEW',ERR=2800)
      WRITE(1,2775) WSIZE1
2775    FORMAT(15)
      WRITE(1,2785)(IWAVE(M),M=1,WSIZE1)
2785    FORMAT(20I6)
      CLOSE(UNIT=1)
      WRITE(5,2795)
2795    FORMAT('/WAVE FORM FILE ''IWAVE.I6'' SAVED'//)
      GO TO 2900
2800    WRITE(5,2805)
2805    FORMAT('DISK ACCESS ERROR DURING ATTEMPT TO SAVE WAVEFORM')
2900    STOP
      END
C
C   =====
C   =====
C   END OF MAIN PROG
C   =====
C   THIS PART CONTAIN SUBROUTINE OF THE PROGRAM.
C   =====
C   PARCOE.FOR SUAD
C
C   ''PARAM-TO-COEF'' TRANSFORMATION SUBROUTINE
C
C   THIS PROGRAM CONVERTS SYNTHESIZER CONTROL PARAMETER FROM
C   ARRAY I(39) I TO DIFFERENCE EQUATION CONSTANT FOR SYNTHESIZER
C   HARDWARE STORED IN ARRAY C(50)
C
C   SUBROUTINE PARCOE(I,ITPC)
C   ITPC INITIALIZE THIS ROUTINE IF=-1
C   REAL IMPULS
      DIMENSION I(39),NDHSCA(12),NDHSCOR(10),C(50)
C   INPUT PARAMETER VALUES (CONSTANT + VARIABLE) PASSED
C   THROUGH I
      COMMON/PARS/I
      COMMON/COEFS/C
      COMMON/PIXX/PII,T,OPIT
C   COEFFICIENT VALUES IN C(50) ARE REAL
      EQUIVALENCE (C(1),IMPULS),(C(2),SINAMP),(C(3),AFF),(C(4),AHH),
        1(C(5),A1P),(C(6),A2P),(C(7),A3P),(C(8),A4P),(C(9),A5P),
        1(C(10),A6P)
      EQUIVALENCE (C(11),ABP),(C(12),A1PP),(C(13),AGP),
        1(C(14),BGP),(C(15),CGP),(C(16),AGZ),(C(17),BGZ),(C(18),CGZ),
        1(C(19),AGS),(C(20),BGS),(C(21),CGS)
      EQUIVALENCE (C(22),A1),(C(23),B1),(C(24),C1)

```



```

EQUIVALENCE(C(25),A2),(C(26),B2),(C(27),C2)
EQUIVALENCE(C(28),A3),(C(29),B3),(C(30),C3)
EQUIVALENCE(C(31),A4),(C(32),B4),(C(33),C4)
EQUIVALENCE(C(34),A5),(C(35),B5),(C(36),C5)
EQUIVALENCE(C(37),A6),(C(38),B6),(C(39),C6)
EQUIVALENCE(C(40),AMP),(C(41),B*P),(C(42),C*P)
EQUIVALENCE(C(43),A*Z),(C(44),B*Z),(C(45),C*Z)

C
C
=====
C NAME OF INPUT CONTROL PARAMETER
EQUIVALENCE(I(1),NAV),(I(2),NNAF),(I(3),NNAH),(I(4),NNAVS),
1(I(5),NAFO),(I(6),NDF1),(I(7),NDF2),(I(8),NDF3),
1(I(9),NAF4),(I(10),NDF4),(I(11),NNA1),(I(12),NNA1),
1(I(13),NNA2),(I(14),NNA3),(I(15),NNA4),(I(16),NNA5),
1(I(17),NNA6),(I(18),NNAH),(I(19),NNA1),(I(20),NNA2),
1(I(21),NNA3),(I(22),NNSW),(I(23),NDFGP),(I(24),NDBGP),
1(I(25),NDFGZ)
EQUIVALENCE(I(26),NDBGZ),(I(27),NNA4),(I(28),NDF5),(I(29),NNA5),
1(I(30),NDF6),(I(31),NNA6),(I(32),NDF*P),(I(33),NNA*P),
1(I(34),NNA*Z),(I(35),NDF*G),(I(36),NNA*SR),(I(37),NNA*WS),
1(I(38),NNGO),(I(39),NNEFC)
C CONSTANTS NEEDED BY SUBROUTINE SET ABC
DATA PI/3.14159265/

C
C SCALE FACTOR IN DB FOR GENERAL ADJUSTMENT TO
C A1,A2,A3,A4,A5,A6,A1,AB,AV,AH,AF,AVS
C DATA DBSCA/-58,-65,-73,-78,-79,-80,-58,-84,-72,-102,-72,-44/
C INCREMENT IN DB TO FORMAT AMPLITUDES OF PARALLEL BRANCH
C IF FORANT FREQUENCY DIFFERENCE 50,100,150,.....HZ
C DATA NDBCOR/10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1/
C PRINT INPUT PAR VALUES AT T=NTIMPR
C OR AT ALL TIMES IF NTIMPR=0
C DATA NTIMPR,NPPBEG,NPPEND/-1,1,39/

C
C
C
C INITIALIZE SYNTHESIZER BEFORE COMPUTING WAVE FORM
C CHUCK IF ARG.LT.0
100 IF(INITPC.GE.0)GO TO 130
INITPC=0
C SET CUMULATIVE TIME COUNTER TO ZERO
NTIMEP=0
NAFLAS=0
=====
C
C COMPUTE SAMPLING PERIOD T(ALL CONSTANT CONTROL
C PARAMETERS MUST BE SET BEFORE CALLING INIT)
SAMRAT=NISR
T=1./SAMRAT
PI1=PI*T
1*CPIT=2.*PI*T
NTIMEP=(N*PS*100)/(NISR/10)
C CONVERT INHERENTLY INTEGER PARAMS TO REAL COEFFICIENTS
C(48)=NNA*P
C(49)=NNA*Z
C(50)=NNEFC
110 CONTINUE

C
C
C UPDATE ALL COEFFICIENTS OF HARDWARE SYNTHESIZER
C COMPUTE PARALLEL BRANCH AMPLITUDE CORRECTION TO
C F2 DUE TO F1
130 DEFF1=FLOAT(NDF1)/500.
A2COR=DEFF1*DEFF1
C COMPUTE AMPLITUDE CORRECTION TO F3-5 DUE TO F1 AND F2
DEFF2=FLOAT(NDF2)/1500.
A2SKRT=DEFF2*DEFF2
A3COR=A2COR*A2SKRT
C TAKE IN TO ACCOUNT FIRST DIFF OF GLOTTAL .AVE FOR F2
A2COR=A2COR/DEFF2
C COMPUTE AMPLITUDE CORRECTION DUE TO PROXIMITY
C OF 2 FORMANTS
N12COR=0
N23COR=0
N34COR=0
NF21=NDF2-N*F1
C
IF(NF21.LT.50) GO TO 135
IF(NF21.LT.550) N12COR=NLCOR(NF21/50)
NF32=NDF3-N*F2-50
IF(NF32.LT.50) GO TO 135
IF(NF32.LT.550) N23COR=NDBCOR(NF32/50)
NF43=NDF4-N*F3-150
IF(NF43.LT.50) GO TO 135
IF(NF43.LT.550) N34COR=NDBCOR(NF43/50)
C PRINT INPUT PARAMETERS IF NTIMPR SET TO ZERO OR
C TO A SPECIFIC TIME
IF(NTIMPR.EQ.0) GO TO 135

```

```

135 IF(NTIMPR.NE.NTIMEP) GO TO 146
140 WRITE(5,140) NTIMEP
140 FORMAT('INPUT PARS AT T=',14,'MS')
141 WRITE(5,141)(I(NPP),NPP=MPPBEG,NPPF+D)
141 FORMAT(' ',13I5)
142 WRITE(5,142)
142 FORMAT(' ')
145 NPAR=1
146 NTIMEP=NTIMPR+NTIMEP
C SET AMPLITUDE OF VOICING
NDBAV=NNGO+NNAV+NDBSCA(9)
IMPULS=GETAMP(NDBAV)
C AMPLITUDE OF ASPIRATION
150 NDBAH=NNGO+NNAH+NDBSCA(10)
AH=GETAMP(NDBAH)
C AMPLITUDE OF FRICATION
C (IN ALL PARALLEL CONFIGURATION,AF=MAX(AH)
IF((NNAH.GT.0)AND.(NKS=EC.1)) NNAF=NNAH
NDBAF=NNGO+NNAF+NDBSCA(11)
AFF=GETAMP(NDBAF)
C A V E E S H G U P T A PAGE 17
C ADD A SET TO HAVE FORM AT A PLOSIVE RELEASE
PLSTEP=0
IF(NNAF-NAFLAS.LT.49) GO TO 151
PLSTEP=GETAMP(NNGO+NDBSCA(11)+44)
151 NAFLAS=NNAF
C AMPLITUDE OF QUASI-SINUSOIDAL VOKING SOURCE
SINAMP=10.*GETAMP(NDBAVS)
C SET AMPLITUDE OF PARALLEL FORMANTS A1 THRU A6
NDB=NNA1+N12COR+NDBSCA(1)
A1P=GETAMP(NDB)
NDB=NNA2+N12COR+N23COR+NDBSCA(2)
A2P=A2COR*GETAMP(NDB)
NDB=NNA3+N23COR+N23COR+N34COR+NDBSCA(3)
A3P=A3COR*GETAMP(NDB)
NDB=NNA4+N34COR+N34COR+NDBSCA(4)
A4P=A3COR*GETAMP(NDB)
NDB=NNA5+NDBSCA(5)
A5P=A3COR*GETAMP(NDB)
NDB=NNA6+NDBSCA(6)
A6P=A3COR*GETAMP(NDB)
C SET AMPLITUDE OF PARALLEL NASAL FORMANTS
NDB=NNA1+NDBSCA(7)
ANPP=GETAMP(NDB)
C SET AMPLITUDE OF HY PASS PATH FRICTIN TRACT
NDB=NNA1+NDBSCA(8)
A6P=GETAMP(NDB)
C RESET DIFFERENCE EQUATION CONSTANT FOR RESONATORS
230 CALL SETABC(NNF1,NNB1,A1,B1,C1)
CALL SETABC(NNF2,NNB2,A2,B2,C2)
CALL SETABC(NNF3,NNB3,A3,B3,C3)
CALL SETABC(NNF4,NNB4,A4,B4,C4)
CALL SETABC(NNF5,NNB5,A5,B5,C5)
CALL SETABC(NNF6,NNB6,A6,B6,C6)
C CALL SETABC(NNF7,NNB7,ANP,BNP,CNP)
C AND FOR NASAL ANTIRESONATOR
NNF7=-NNF1
IF(NNF7.GE.0) NNF7=-1
CALL SETABC(NNF7,NNB7,ANP,BNP,CNP)
C AND FOR GLOTTAL RESONATOR AND ANTIRESONATOR
NPULS=1
IF(NF0.LE.0) GO TO 245
ISSUE NO PULSE IF NNAV AND NNAVS BOTH LE.0
IF((NNAV.LE.0)AND.(NNAVS.LE.0)) GO TO 245
WAVEFORM MORE SINUSOIDAL AT HIGH FUNDAMENTAL
FREQUENCY
NHBGP=(NHBGP/NF0)*100
CALL SETABC(NNFGP,NHBGP,AGP,BGP,CGP)
CALL SETABC(0,NHBGP,AGP,BGP,CGP)
NNFGZ=-NNFG7
IF(NNFGZ.GE.0) NNFGZ=-1
CALL SETABC(NNFGZ,NHBGP,AGP,BGP,CGP)
C SET AGAIN TO CONSTANT IN MID FREQUENCY REGION FOR RGP
AGP=.007
C DO NOT LET FU DROP BELOW 40HZ
IF(NF0.LT.40) NF0=40
C MAKE AMPLITUDE OF IMPULSE INCREASE WITH INCREASING FU
C IMPULS=IMPULS*(NF0/1000.0)
C NUMBER OF SAMPLES BEFORE A NEW GLOTTAL PULSE MAY BE GENERATED
NPULSN=NNSR/NPF
245 CONTINUE
C CONVERT INHERENTLY INTEGER PARAMS TO REAL COEFFICIENTS
C(47)=NPULSN
RETURN
END
C COEWAVE FOR SWAD
C COEFFICIENT TO WAVE TRANSFORMATION SUBROUTINE

```

```

C      (FOR 16 BIT PDP-11 COMPUTER)
C      SIMULATION OF THE HARDWARE SUAD SYNTHESIZER
C      TAKE 50 COEFFICIENT FROM COMMON ARRAY C AND
C
C      SUBROUTINE COEWAVE(IWAVE,OUTMA)
C      IWAVE IS AN ARRAY IN WHICH WAVEFORM SAMPLES ARE
C      PLACED LEFT JUSTIFIED IN A 36 BIT WORD
C      OUTMA IS RETURN ARG INDICATING MAXABSOL VALUE
C      OF WAVE IF CALLING PROGRAM SETS TO -1,COWAVE IS INITIALIZED
C      REAL NOISE INPUTS, INPUT,IMPULS
C      INTEGER WAVMA,WAVMAX
C      DIMENSION IWAVE(1),C(50)
C      COMMON/COEFS/C
C      COEFFICIENT VALUES IN C(50) ARE REAL
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(1),IMPULS),(C(2),SITAMP),(C(3),AFRICI)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(4),AASPI),(C(5),A1PAR),(C(6),A2PAR)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(7),A3PAR),(C(8),A4PAR),(C(9),A5PAR)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(10),A6PAR),(C(11),ABPAR),(C(12),ANPAR)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(13),AGP),(C(14),BGP),(C(15),CGP)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(16),AGZ),(C(17),BGZ),(C(18),CGZ)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(19),AGS),(C(20),BGS),(C(21),CGS)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(22),A1),(C(23),B1),(C(24),C1)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(25),A2),(C(26),B2),(C(27),C2)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(28),A3),(C(29),B3),(C(30),C3)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(31),A4),(C(32),B4),(C(33),C4)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(34),A5),(C(35),B5),(C(36),C5)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(37),A6),(C(38),B6),(C(39),C6)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(40),ANP),(C(41),BNP),(C(42),CNP)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(43),ANZ),(C(44),BNZ),(C(45),CNZ)
C      EQUIVALENCE(C(46),PLSTEP)
C
C      MAXIMUM VALUE FOR A WAVE FORM SAMPLES (LEFT-JUSTIFY IN 36 BIT
C      WORD)
C      DATA WAVMA,WAVMAX/32767,-32767/
C
C      INITIALIZE COEWAVE IF OUTMA=-1
C      ZERO MEMORY REGISTER IN ALL RESONATORS
C      IF(OUTMA,GE.0) GO TO 250
249.  YL11P=0.
      YL12P=0.
      YL21P=0.
      YL22P=0.
      YL31P=0.
      YL32P=0.
      YL41P=0.
      YL42P=0.
      YL51P=0.
      YL52P=0.
      YL61P=0.
      YL62P=0.
      YLNP1=0.
      YLNP2=0.
      YL11C=0.
      YL12C=0.
      YL21C=0.
      YL22C=0.
      YL31C=0.
      YL32C=0.
      YL41C=0.
      YL42C=0.
      YL51C=0.
      YL52C=0.
      YL61C=0.
      YL62C=0.
      YLNP1C=0.
      YLNP2C=0.
      YLNP1C=0.
      YLNP2C=0.
      YLGP1=0.
      YLGP2=0.
      YLGS1=0.
      YLGS2=0.
      YLGS3=0.
      YLGS4=0.
      YLGZ1=0.
      YLGZ2=0.
C      ZERO ALL OTHER MEMORY REGISTERS
      NPULSE=1
      MPULSE=0.
      UGLOTX=0.
      UGLOTL=0.
      OUTMA=0.
      AFRIC=0.
      STEP=0.
      AASPIR=0.
C
C      GENERATE NNXWS SAMPLES OF OUTPUT WAVE FORM
250.  CONTINUE
C      TRANSLATE SOME COEFFICIENT TO INTEGER

```

```

NPULSN=C(47)
NNXWS=C(48)
NXSW=C(49)
NXFC=C(50)
X*SAMI=1.0/FLIAT(NXWS)
C DELTA AMPLITUDE OF ASPIRATION
DAH=(AASPI-AASPIR)*X*SAMI
C DELTA AMPLITUDE OF FRICTION
DAFF=(AFRICI-AFRIC)*X*SAMI

C MAIN LOOP
DO 530 NTIME=1,NXWS
C GENERATE JET GLOTTAL PULSE IF PERIOD COUNTER EXCEEDED
NPULSE=NPULSE-1
IF(NPULSE.GT.0) GO TO 260
AND IF NPULSE IS GT THEN 1(IE. IF FO>0 AND AV+AVS>0)
IF (NPULSN.LE.1) GO TO 260
C RESET PULSE COUNTER
NPULSE=NPULSN
C PULSE COUNTER FOR MODULATED NOISE
MPULSE=NPULSE/2
C SET AMPLITUDE NORMAL VOICING IMPULSE
INPUT=IMPULS
C AMPLITUDE OF QUASI SINUSOIDAL VOICING
INPUTS=SINAMP
GO TO 275
C SET INPUT TO ZERO BETWEEN GLOTTAL IMPULSES
260 INPUT=0.
INPUTS=0.
C RESONATOR RGP:
275 YGP=AGP*INPUT+BGP*YLGP1+CGP*YLGP2
YLGP2=YLGP1
YLGP1=YGP
C GLOTTAL ZERO PAIR RGZ:
290 YGZ=AGZ*YGP+BGZ*YLGZ1+CGZ*YLGZ2
YLGZ2=YLGZ1
YLGZ1=YGP
C GLOTTAL ZERO PAIR RGZ:
C QUASI SINUSOIDAL VOICING PRODUCED BY IMPULSE
C INTO RGP AND RGZ
YGS=INPUTS*AGS+BGS*YLGS1+CGS*YLGS2
YLGS2=YLGS1
YLGS1=YGS
YGS=AGP*YGS+BGP*YLGS3+CGP*YLGS4
YLGS4=YLGS3
YLGS3=YGS

C GLOTTAL VOLUME VELOCITY IS THE SUM OF NORMAL AND QUASI
C SINUSOIDAL VOICING
UGLOT2=YGZ+YGS
C RADIATION CHARACTERISTICS IS A ZERO AT THE ORIGIN
UGLOT=UGLOT2-UGLOTX
UGLOTX=UGLOT2

C TURBULANCE NOISE OF ASPIRATION AND FRICTION
C GENERATE RANDOM PRODUCE UNIFORM
370 NOISE=0.
C MAKE PSEUDO-GAUSSIAN
DO 371 NBRANDX=1,16
371 NOISE=NOISE+RAI(IRAN1,IRAN2)
C SUBTRACT OF DC
NOISE=NOISE-8.
C MODULATED NOISE DURING SECOND HALF OF A GLOTTAL PERIOD
375 IF (MPULSE.LE.0) NOISE=NOISE/2
MPULSE=MPULSE-1
C LOW PASS NOISE AT -6 DB/OCTAVE TO SIMULATE
C SOURCE IMPEDANCE
C HIGH PASS NOISE AT +6 DB/OCTAVE FOR RADIATION CHARACTERISTICS
C (TWO EFFECTS CANCEL ONE ANOTHER)
C GLOTTAL SOURCE VOLUME VELOCITY=VOICING+ASPIRATION
AASPIR=AASPIR+DAH
UASP=AASPIR*NOISE
380 UGLOT=UGLOT+UASP
C SET FRICTION SOURCE VOLUME VELOCITY
390 AFRIC=AFRIC+DAFF
C PREPARE TO ADD IN A STEP EXCITATION OF VOCAL TRACT
C IF PLOSIVE RELEASE(1.0 IF PLSTEP.GT.0)
C IF (PLSTEP.LE.0) GO TO 391
STEP=-PLSTEP
PLSTEP=0.
391 UFRIC=AFRIC*NOISE

C SECOND GLOTTAL SOURCE THRU CASCADE VOCAL TRACT RESONATORS
C DO FORMANT EQUATION FOR NNXFC FORMANTS IN DESCENDING
C ORDER TO MINIMIZE TRANSIENTS
C IF (NXSW.EQ.1) GO TO 430
C BY PASS R6 IF NNXFC LESS THEN 6
Y6C=UGLOT

```

```

      IF(NNXFC,LT,6) GO TO 415
      Y6C=A6*UGLOT+B6*YL61C+C6*YL62C
      YL62C=YL61C
      YL61C=Y6C
C
415  BY PASS RS IF NNXFC LESS THAN 5
      Y5C=Y6C
      IF (NNXFC,LT,5) GO TO 416
      Y5C=A5*Y6C+B5*YL51C+C5*YL52C
      YL52C=YL51C
      YL51C=Y5C
416  Y4C=A4*Y5C+B4*YL41C+C4*YL42C
      YL42C=YL41C
      YL41C=Y4C
      Y3C=A3*Y4C+B3*YL31C+C3*YL32C
      YL32C=YL31C
      YL31C=Y3C
      Y2C=A2*Y3C+B2*YL21C+C2*YL22C
      YL22C=YL21C
      YL21C=Y2C
      Y1C=A1*Y2C+B1*YL11C+C1*YL12C
      YL12C=YL11C
      YL11C=Y1C
C
420  NASAL ZERO PAIR RNZ:
      YZC=ANZ*Y1C+BNZ*YLNZ1C+CNZ*YLNZ2C
      YLNZ2C=YLNZ1C
      YLNZ1C=Y1C
C
      NASAL RESONATOR RNP:
      YPC=AMP*YZC+BNP*YLNZ1C+CNP*YLNZ2C
      YLNZ2C=YLNZ1C
      YLNZ1C=YPC
      ULIPSV=YPC
C
      ZERO OUT VOICING INPUT TO PARALLEL BRANCH
C
      IF CASCADE BRANCH HAS BEEN USED
425  UGLOT=0.
      UGLOT1=0.
C
      SEND VOICING AND FRICTION NOISE THRU PARALLEL RESONATORS
C
      INCREMENT RESONATORS AMPLITUDES GRADUALLY
430  CONTINUE
C
      FIRST PARALLEL FORMANT R1' (EXCITED BY VOICING ONLY)
      Y1P=A1*A1PAR*UGLOT+B1*YL11P+C1*YL12P
      YL12P=YL11P
      YL11P=Y1P
C
      NASAL POLE R2' (EXCITED BY FIRST DIFF OF VOICING SOURCE)
      UGLOT1=UGLOT-UGLOT1
      UGLOT1=UGLOT
      Y2P=AMP*A1PAR*UGLOT1+BNP*YLNZ1C+CNP*YLNZ2C
      YLNZ2C=YLNZ1C
      YLNZ1C=Y2P
C
      EXCITE FORMANTS R2'-R4' WITH FRICTION NOISE PLUSE
C
      FIRST DIFF VOICING
      Y2P=A2*A2PAR*(UFRIC+UGLOT1)+B2*YL21P+C2*YL22P
      YL22P=YL21P
      YL21P=Y2P
      Y3P=A3*A3PAR*(UFRIC+UGLOT1)+B3*YL31P+C3*YL32P
      YL32P=YL31P
      YL31P=Y3P
      Y4P=A4*A4PAR*(UFRIC+UGLOT1)+B4*YL41P+C4*YL42P
      YL42P=YL41P
      YL41P=Y4P
C
      EXCITE FORMANT RESONATOR R5'-R6' WITH FRIC NOISE
      Y5P=A5*A5PAR*UFRIC+B5*YL51P+C5*YL52P
      YL52P=YL51P
      YL51P=Y5P
      Y6P=A6*A6PAR*UFRIC+B6*YL61P+C6*YL62P
      YL62P=YL61P
      YL61P=Y6P
C
      ADD UP OUTPUT FROM R1-R6 AND BY PASS PATH
440  ULIPSF=Y1P+Y2P+Y3P+Y4P+Y5P+Y6P+YN-AMPAR*UFRIC
      CONTINUE
      ULIPS = (ULIPSV+ULIPSF+STEP)*(170.)
C
      ADD CASCADE AND PARALLEL VOCAL TRACT OUTPUTS
C
      (SCALE BY 170 TO LEFT JUSTIFY IN 16-BIT WORD)
      STEP=.995*STEP
C
      FIND CUMULATIVE ABSOL. MAX OF WAVE FORM SINCE BEGINING OF UT1
500  IF(ULIPS.GT.UTMA) UTMA=ULIPS
      IF(-ULIPS.GT.UTMA) UTMA=-ULIPS
C
      TRUNCATE WAVE FORM SAMPLES TO ABS. (AVMA)
      IF(ULIPS.LE.FLOAT(WAVMA)) GO TO 510
      ULIPS=FLOAT(WAVMA)
510  IF(ULIPS.GE.FLOAT(WAVMAX)) GO TO 520
      ULIPS=FLOAT(WAVMAX)
520  IWAVE(NTIME)=IFIX(ULIPS)
530  CONTINUE
540  RETURN
      END
C
      SET ABC.FOR
C
      CONVERT FORMANT FREQUENCIES

```

```

C      INTEGER F,FB
COMMON/PIXX/PIT,TWOPIIT
C      REPLACE BY R=EXPTAB(FR) FOR FASTER EXECUTION
R=EXP(-PIT*FLOAT(FR))
C      C=-R*R
C      REPLACE BY=COSTAB(F) FOR FASTER EXECUTION
B=2.*R*COS(TWOPIIT*FLOAT(F))
A=1.-B-C
620    CONTINUE
C      IF F IS MINUS COMPUT A,A,C FOR A ZERO PAIR
IF(F.GE.0)RETURN
IF(A.EQ.0)A=1
630    A=1./A
B=-A*B
C=-A*C
RETURN
END
C      GETAMP FOR SUAD
C      CONVERT DB ATTENUATION (FROM 96 TO -72) TO A LINEAR SCAL FACTOR
C      (TRUNCATE IF OUTSIDE RANGE)
C      FUNCTION GETAMP(NDB)
C
C      DIMENSION DTABLE(11),STABLE(28)
C      DATA DTABLE/1.8,1.6,1.43,1.26,1.12,
C      1.1,0.89,0.792,0.702,0.623,0.555/
C      DATA STABLE/65536,32768,16384,8192,4096,2048,1024,512,256,
C      128,64,32,16,8,4,2,1,.5,.25,.125,.0625,.0312,.0156,
C      1.0078,.0039,.00195,.000975,.000487/
C
C      NDB1=NDB
C      GETAMP=0.
C      IF(NDB1.LE.-72) RETURN
C      IF(NDB1.GT.96) NDB1=96
C      NDB2= NDB1/6
C      NDB3=NDB1-(6*NDB2)
C      XX1=STABLE(17-NDB2)
C      XX2=DTABLE(6-NDB3)
C      GETAMP=XX1*XX2
660    CONTINUE
C      END OF ALL THE SUBROUTINE USED IN THISE PROG   DATED 26 APRIL
C
C      RETURN
C      END

```

App-1

AV	2	0
A3	0	0
B4	0	250
AF	0	0
A4	0	0
F5	0	4500
AH	0	0
A6	0	0
B5	0	200
AVS	0	0
A6	0	0
F6	0	4900
F0	2	0
A6	0	0
B6	0	1000
F1	2	450
B1	1	50
FNP	0	250
F2	214500	
B2	1	70
BNP	0	100
F3	2	2450
B3	1	110
BNZ	0	100
F4	2	3300
SW	0	0
FGS	0	0
FNZ	0	250
FGP	0	0
SR	010000	
AN	0	0
BGP	0	100
NWS	0	100
A1	0	0
FGZ	0	1500
GO	0	47
A2	0	0
BGZ	0	6000
NFC	0	4

10	AV	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4
18	115	800	1220	2202		0
18	115	800	1200	2200	0 0	
18	115	800	1200	2200	0 0	
18	150	800	1200	2200	0 0	
18	150	800	1200	2200	0 0	
18	200	800	1200	2200	0 0	
18	200	800	1200	2200	0 0	
18	250	800	1200	2200	0 0	
18	250	800	1200	2200	0 0	

APPENDIX-I

1. List of control parameters for the software formant synthesizer. The second column indicates whether the parameter is normally constant (C) or variable (V) during the synthesis of English sentences. Also listed are the permitted range of values for each parameter, and a typical constant value.

N	V/C	Sym	Name	Min	Max	Typ
1	V	AV	Amplitude of voicing (dB)	0	80	0
2	V	AF	Amplitude of frication (dB)	0	80	0
3	V	AH	Amplitude of aspiration (dB)	0	80	0
4	V	AVS	Amplitude of sinusoidal voicing (dB)	0	80	0
5	V	F0	Fundamental freq. of voicing (Hz)	0	500	0
6	V	F1	First formant frequency (Hz)	150	900	450
7	V	F2	Second formant frequency (Hz)	500	2500	1450
8	V	F3	Third formant frequency (Hz)	1300	3600	2450
9	V	F4	Fourth formant frequency (Hz)	2500	4500	3300
10	V	FNZ	Nasal zero frequency (Hz)	200	700	250
11	C	AN	Nasal formant amplitude (dB)	0	80	0
12	C	A1	First formant amplitude (dB)	0	80	0
13	V	A2	Second formant amplitude (dB)	0	80	0
14	V	A3	Third formant amplitude (dB)	0	80	0
15	V	A4	Fourth formant amplitude (dB)	0	80	0
16	V	A5	Fifth formant amplitude (dB)	0	80	0
17	V	A6	Sixth formant amplitude (dB)	0	80	0
18	V	AB	Bypass path amplitude (dB)	0	80	0
19	V	B1	First formant bandwidth (Hz)	40	500	60
20	V	B2	Second formant bandwidth (Hz)	40	500	70
21	V	B3	Third formant bandwidth (Hz)	40	500	110
22	C	SW	Cascade/parallel switch	0(CASC)	1(PARA)	0
23	C	FQP	Glottal resonator 1 frequency (Hz)	0	500	0
24	C	BGP	Glottal resonator 1 bandwidth (Hz)	100	2000	100
25	C	FQZ	Glottal zero frequency (Hz)	0	5000	1500
26	C	BQZ	Glottal zero bandwidth (Hz)	100	9000	6000
27	C	B4	Fourth formant bandwidth (Hz)	100	500	250
28	V	F5	Fifth formant frequency (Hz)	3500	4900	3750
29	C	B5	Fifth formant bandwidth (Hz)	150	700	200
30	C	F6	Sixth formant frequency (Hz)	4000	4999	4900
31	C	B6	Sixth formant bandwidth (Hz)	200	2000	1000
32	C	FNp	Nasal pole frequency (Hz)	200	500	250
33	C	BNP	Nasal pole bandwidth (Hz)	50	500	100
34	C	BNZ	Nasal zero bandwidth (Hz)	50	500	100
35	C	BGS	Glottal resonator 2 bandwidth	100	1000	200
36	C	SR	Sampling rate	5000	20 000	10 000
37	C	NWS	Number of waveform samples per chunk	1	200	50
38	C	Q0	Overall gain control (dB)	0	80	47
39	C	NFC	Number of cascaded formants	4	6	6